The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG--AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. *Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.*

VOL. XVI. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1843. No. 1986.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. *For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.*

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* ——, *Berrima;* MR. DAVISON, Surgeon, *for the District of Yass;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Musclebrook and Merton;* MR. WILLIAM BARNES RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted), and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent, will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

MORETON BAY.

NOTICE. — The steamer *SOVEREIGN* will leave Sydney for Brisbane Town on Wednesday, at Five o'clock in the afternoon precisely, instead of To-morrow, (Tuesday), as advertised, being unavoidably detained one day for repairs.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company.
September 25. 4320

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.

TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1,

THE SCHOONER *ELIZABETH*, 58 tons. For freight or passage apply to Captain Riley, on board, at Jones's Wharf; or to

GEORGE TALBOT,
Windmill-street.
September 26. 4361

FOR LAUNCESTON.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE BRIG *SKERNE*, Captain Shell, 121 tons, will sail for the above port with immediate despatch. *For freight or passage* apply to Messrs. W. S. DELOITTE and Co., at Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point. 4246

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE well-known fast-sailing brig *DAWSON*, Captain Carder, 227 tons, will leave the Flour Company's Wharf, on Saturday, 30th instant, weather permitting; has superior accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply on or before the 29th, to the Captain, on board; or to

GEORGE SMALL,
4366 George street.

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS, AUCKLAND, AND TAHITI.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE PACKET BRIG *DIANA*, 204 tons, Captain H. T. Fox, now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, to

R. DACRE
or to J. B. METCALFE.
September 20. 4033

FOR AUCKLAND, BAY OF ISLANDS, TAHITI, & SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE fast-sailing YACHT, *The Lady of St. Kilda*, burthen 140 tons, A1, will commence loading on or about the 28th instant. For freight or passage apply to

GADSDEN AND SUWERKROP,
4231 George-street North.

WANTED DEAD WEIGHT FOR LONDON VIA PORT PHILLIP, AND FREIGHT FOR PORT PHILLIP.

THE fine fast-sailing British-built brig *JEAN*, A1, 199 tons, J. H. J. Clark, master, having the whole of her light freight engaged (at Port Phillip from which place she will meet with despatch) for London, would receive on board 30 to 50 tons of dead weight for the last named Port.

She will also receive freight on board for Port Phillip, on moderate terms, and positively sail from hence on the 10th of October.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Clark, on board, off Wilson's Wharf; to Messrs. C. Appleton and Co., Pitt-street, or to

S. A. BRYANT AND CO.
4474 King-street.

NOTICE.

THE *MORAYSHIRE*, Captain Smith, being chartered for London from Port Phillip is open for forty tons, dead weight, to the former port, will be despatched on the 1st proximo. Her accommodations for passengers excellent.

CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO., Agent.
4263

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

For passengers only, to sail on the 1st October.

THE well-known yacht-built barque *AUSTRALASIAN PACKET*, W. Hill, Commander. The accommodations and comforts provided by this vessel are of a superior description; and she will carry an experienced surgeon. Immediate application must be made to the Captain, on board, or to

COOPER AND HOLT,
Waterloo Warehouse,
George-street.
September 19. 4026

TO SAIL ON THE 10TH DECEMBER,

FOR LONDON,

THE NEW SHIP *CONSTANT*, 535 tons, John Hemery, commander; has good accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. Apply to the Commander on board, or to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO
Sydney, September 16. 4245

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To take the early Wool of the ensuing clip.

THE fine fast-sailing Brig *SALUS*, burthen per register 180 tons. For freight or passage apply to

DONALDSON, DAWES, AND CO.
3791 Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine fast sailing A1 barque *REFLECTOR*, 374 tons burthen, F. W. Withycombe, commander; having the whole of her dead weight on board, has room for a few tons of light goods, for freight of which, or passage, apply on board, or to

3542 LAMB AND PARBURY.

FOR LONDON,

THE A1 BARQUE *STANDERINGS*, George Woodcock, Commander; having a considerable portion of her dead weight ready, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Woodcock, on board; or, to

C. APPLETON AND CO.,
3259 Agents.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

TO THE BAY OF ISLANDS, AUCKLAND TAHITI, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OR THE ISLE OF FRANCE

THE splendid new brigantine *COOLLONGATTA*, Captain Huntley, will be despatched immediately to either of the above places should sufficient encouragement offer. She has very superior accommodation for passengers, and carries a large cargo. For particulars apply to C. J. Campbell, Custom House buildings, Sydney. 4290

FOR SALE

THE FINE BARQUE *GIRAFFE*, 260 tons register, as she now lies off Moore's Wharf, Darling Harbour. This vessel is in first-rate condition and has lately delivered a large cargo from Manila without damaging a single package, was sheathed with Muntz's patent metal, in London, in 1842. For particulars as to Stores and terms apply to

HENRY MOORE
Moore's Wharf, August 26. 2868

PUBLIC MEETING, CAMPBELLTOWN.

THE inhabitants of Campbelltown and its vicinity are hereby particularly requested—that, laying aside all other business, they will repair to the Court House, Campbelltown, on Thursday next, the 28th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely, then and there to take into consideration matters of vital importance to the welfare of the town and district. 4229

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia will dispose of Drafts and Bankers' Acceptances payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.
2, Church-hill. 3 99

AUSTRALIAN MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the "Australian Marine Assurance Company" will be held at the Offices of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at one for half-past one o'clock precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of adopting the following clause as an alteration of the Deed of Settlement under which the business of the said Company is now carried on:—" That such provisions of the existing Deed of Settlement as relate to the continuance and mode or period of dissolution of the Company be cancelled, and that the following provision do stand in lieu thereof, viz.—That this Company continue until the first day of October, 1843, and for such further time as shall be necessary for the winding up of the then subsisting transactions of the Company, but no longer, and be then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors, in pursuance of a requisition in terms of this said Deed, signed by

Thomas Walker
Samuel Lyons
John Gilchrist
David Wallace
Archibald Walker
R. A. A. Morehead
T. Shadforth
Saul Lyons
John Richards
J. Rose Holden
William Hutchinson
John Coghill
P. W. Plomer
James Tod Goodsir
William Dawes
William Henry Moore
Joseph Taylor

H. BELL,
Secretary
George-street, September 6, 3 96

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deed of Settlement for that purpose, a call of Four Pounds per Share has this day been made on the Shareholders of the above Company, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Company (No. 6, George-street,) on the 11th day of October next.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD KNOX, Manager.
Sydney, September 5. 3489

AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

TENDERS will be received until the 30th instant for certain Bricklayer and Mason's work to the new Library Building in Macquarie-street; to be executed according to the specifications and drawings, which may be seen between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, on application at the Library in Macquarie-place.

Macquarie-place, September 14. 3802

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 14th September, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Contractor for the supply of Provisions, Forage, &c., for the Military and Convict Services in the district of Maitland, having given the stipulated notice to terminate his present contract on the 31st of October next, Tenders will be received at this office, until Saturday, the 30th instant, at noon, for furnishing the said supplies from the 1st of November next, to the 31st March, 1844, under the terms and conditions originally published by me for the purpose, by advertisement dated 2nd January, 1843, and inserted in the *Government Gazette*, of the 6th of that month, pages 4, 5 and 6; the particulars of which, with the printed forms of tender, may be had by application at this Office.

W. MILLER,
3847 Deputy Commissary General.

LADIES' SCHOOL.

MISS RENNIE'S SCHOOL quarter commences on the 1st October. No extras are charged for the highest accomplishments, which are taught by five competent teachers. One or two boarders can be accommodated.

No 6, Elizabeth-street North. 4221

BOYS' SCHOOL.

THE COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL quarter commences on the 1st October. The utmost attention is paid to Writing, Arithmetic, and other useful branches. No extras whatever are charged. One or two boarders can be accommodated.

JAMES RENNIE, M.A., Rector
E. A. RENNIE, First Master.
Castlereagh-street. 4222

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

MRS. RENNIE'S SCHOOL quarter commences on the 1st October. Superior specimens of improved writing, by very young pupils, may be seen at the school.

College High School, Castlereagh-street.
4223

MADAME LUBECKI begs to inform her friends and the public that the duties of her establishment will be resumed on the 2nd of October, when she will be happy to receive a few young ladies as boarders and day scholars. Madame Lubecki begs to assure the friends who may entrust their daughters to her care, that the strictest attention will be bestowed on both their moral and intellectual education. Application to be made, by letter or personally at her residence, Macdonald's-buildings, Liverpool-street East, Sydney. 4234

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 4, PHILLIP-STREET.

MRS. PECK begs to return her grateful thanks to those ladies who have entrusted the education of their children to her care, and as she is now residing in that large and airy house, lately occupied by Dr. Kinchella which is in every respect suited for a Boarding School, she solicits the attention of those parents who are wishing to place their children in a select establishment. Mrs. Peck would be happy to receive six young ladies as boarders, and trusts by unremitting attention to their health and domestic comfort, to merit the approbation of those who may patronise her.

Terms, payable a quarter in advance.

Per Quarter.	£	s.	d.
Boarders with English Tuition, including Writing, Arithmetic, and the usual branches of Female Education	9	9	0
Day Pupils	3	3	0
Music	2	2	0
Drawing	2	2	0
French	1	11	6
Dancing	2	2	0
Washing	1	11	6

Unexceptionable references can be given from the parents of Mrs. Peck's pupils, as to their improvement, &c.

A quarter's notice must precede the removal of any young lady. 3924

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

MR. R. MARSDEN CARTWRIGHT, Oculist M R.C.S.L., &c., may be consulted every Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Royal Hotel.

N.B.—Mr. Cartwright will be prepared to perform the operation for the cure of Strabismus (squinting). The operation is simple, and readily performed; not only is the deformity effectually removed, but the vision of the organ is materially increased.

Goulburn Eye Infirmary, Sept 22. 4228

DENTAL SURGERY.

MR. J. EMANUAL, Surgeon Dentist, continues to supply the loss of teeth, from one to a complete set guaranteed to answer every purpose of articulation and mastication.

LIST OF CHARGES	£	s.	d.
A single artificial tooth	2	2	0
Stopping with pure gold leaf	0	10	0
Ditto gold cement	0	10	0
Cleansing teeth	0	10	0
Extracting	0	5	0

Mr. Emanuel invites the special attention of his patients, any medical gentleman, and the public in general, to examine HIS DIPLOMA AS DENTIST, having received the same from the MEDICAL BOARD OF HOLLAND, in the year 1835.

Mr. Emanuel invites the public to inspect the specimens of his effective system of Dental Mechanism in all its varieties, including artificial palates, &c., so free from pain in their application, which may be seen at his residence George-street North, opposite Bridge-street, daily.

At home from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. 3480

HENRY MACE, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, &c., KING-STREET,

BEGS to announce to the public of New South Wales, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, &c., that he has resumed his Wholesale Drug Business, as above, (late Norrie). He begs to assure the public generally, surgeons, apothecaries, chemists, and druggists, that he can supply them with Drugs and Chemicals, of the greatest purity, and on reasonable terms. From his extensive connexion, he will be enabled to import largely and advantageously; also, prepare such preparations, which are obliged to be made in the colony, in such large quantities, as will enable to supply apothecaries, &c., much cheaper than small quantities can be made at. A large assortment of mortars, funnels, measures, pill machines, scales, &c. &c. &c. 3593

RETIRING FROM RETAIL BUSINESS.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

MR. I. LEVEY begs to return his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Public generally, for the very liberal support he has received since he has commenced selling off.

I. L. has received several additions to his already extensive and well-assorted stock, which he is determined to sell at such prices as to defy competition; but one visit, he is sure, will satisfy those that have not yet favoured him with their patronage, that he is really selling goods much below the English cost. He subjoins a small list, with prices, in addition to what he has already advertised:

100 pieces fine Saxony flannels, at 1s. 3d. per yard, formerly sold at 3s. 6d.; 10,000 yards coloured saranets, at 1s. 9d.; 10,000 yards Persians, at 1s. 3d.; a large assortment of table linen of all sizes; summer ribbons in great variety; a few hundred pieces silk handkerchiefs, at 8s. 9d. per piece of seven handkerchiefs; new style coloured and white crape shawls, at 11s. 3d.; a grand display of artificial flowers at 3d each; parasols from 1s; a few bales blankets at former prices; linen Osnaburghs at 4½d.; stout unbleached sheeting, at 4d.; and bleached shirting at 3½d.; white and coloured drills from 8½d. to 10d.; summer Persian cloths at 2s.; a few silk China camlets, at 3s. 6d. per yard; best quality bombazine, at 1s. per yard, black crape, from 9d.; fancy summer muslins, neat patterns, at 4s.; check muslin dresses from 5s.; plain delaines, at 6d. per yard; and figured ditto, at 3s. 6d. per dress of 10 yards.

With a variety of useful and necessary articles too numerous to particularise.

Observe!
ISAAC LEVEY,
Australian Warehouse, opposite the late Bank of Australia, 60, George-street, Sydney. 4265

MESSRS. W. R. RICHARDSON and CO. beg to submit the following short list of their prices for public inspection, pledging themselves that every article in their very large stock is now being sold proportionably cheap.

Brown hollands from 4d. per yard
Stout bleached and unbleached calicos, from 3½d. per yard
6-4 Merinoes, from 1s. 4d. per yard
Welsh flannels, all wool, from 13d. per yard
Laces and whisker blond, from 1d. per yard
Fancy nets for caps, from 3d. per yard
Gauze ribbons, from 2½d. per yard
Small pattern prints, fast colours, from 5d. per yard
Print dresses, from 3s. 6d. per dress
White checked muslin dresses, superior, from 6s. per dress
Mousseline de laine dresses, from 5s. per dress
Broadcloths, from 7s. per yard
Tweeds and gambroons, from 2s. per yard
Drills, from 9d. per yard
White and black cotton hose, from 7d. per pair
Men's brown half hose, from 6d. per pair
Strong white cotton braces, from 7½d. per pair
White stays, superior, from 3s. per pair
The celebrated Scotch shirting, at 9d. per yard
White and coloured Persians, at 1s. per yard
Bath cord trowsers, from 4s. per pair
Waistcoats, from 2s. 10d. each
Strong striped shirts at 18s. per dozen
One hundred and fifty hair trunks, at half cost price.

N.B.—WANTED, a middle aged female servant as housekeeper. 4253

THE undersigned have ON SALE—
Stout WOOLBAGGING, Packs, and Sewing Twine
WILKINSON'S patent SHEEP-SHEARS
Canvas and three-bushel Bags
Europe Cordage of sizes
Prime Colonial Tobacco
Tobacco for SHEEPWASH
Corrosive Sublimate and Arsenic

ALSO,

One of Galloway's patent WOOLPRESSES
Window Glass of sizes
Prime Mess Pork, in whole and half barrels
Ditto ditto Beef, in tierces
Fifty tons of Grocers' Sugar
4131 A. & S. LYONS.

H. MACE, CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, &c., KING-STREET.

BEGS to announce to the public of New South Wales, that he has resumed the business at his old established residence, King-street, LATE NORRIE'S, and hopes to receive a share of that support he formerly enjoyed, he pledges himself to keep none others than the best of articles, would pride himself on selling good drugs, &c., rather than being the cheapest vendor, although he trusts to give satisfaction even in his charges.

The DISPENSING department will be under his own immediate attention, assisted by able and competent assistants, and the public may rest assured that the most genuine medicines, with the greatest of care will at all times be employed in preparing the prescriptions of physicians and surgeons, and family recipes.

King-street. [illegible]

BEE-HIVE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

PITT STREET.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON begs to offer to the public his list of prices of clothing (made to measure), which will be found to be at least twenty-five per cent. under any house in Sydney.

Dress and Frock Coats.		£	s.	d.
Superfine black and coloured		1	17	6
Ditto ditto, lined with silk		2	10	0
Best West of England ditto		3	10	0
English Tweed		1	10	0
Best Colonial Tweed		1	15	0
Crape, gambroon, or summer cloth		1	5	0
Trowsers.				
Buckskin and doeskin		0	11	6
Ditto West of England		0	18	6
Cassimere, black or coloured		0	16	6
Ditto superior quality		1	1	0
Ditto, very best		1	5	0
English tweed		0	13	6
Colonial ditto, best quality		0	15	0
Gambroon		0	10	6
Military drill or duck	7s. 6d. to	0	12	6
Waistcoats.				
Valencia and quilting of the newest styles	5s. 6d. to	0	8	6
Silk and satin	12s. 6d. to	0	15	0
Rich French satin		1	0	0
Grass cloth, linen, and jean jackets	5s. 6d. to	0	10	6

N.B.—Settlers and others supplied with slops at Prices not to be equalled. 4027

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

THE undersigned acquaint country Storekeepers, that having last year sent one of their principal Salesmen, well acquainted with the wants of the Colony, to England for the purchase of manufactured goods, and having received within the last few days, per the *Artemis*, *Morayshire*, and *Persian*, immense quantities, embracing nearly every description in Cottons, Woollens, Silks, and Linens, they are determined to sell them at prices to meet the depressed state of the times.

3932 D. JONES AND CO.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, ex *Euphrates*, and other recent arrivals,

English cheese, truckle, double Gloucester, and Cheshire, in fine order
Irish salt pork first quality
Ditto butter ditto
English mould candles
Ditto wax ditto

Ironmongery, a general assortment
Britannia metal goods, Dixon's
Sheep Shears, Sorby's
Cutlery, all kinds
Nails, assorted
Saws, files, and edge tools
Copper tacks all sizes
Ditto boat nails and roves
Zinc slate nails, 1¼, 1½, 1⅝ inch
Shot, BB, B, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and dust
Guns, single, double, and rifles
Steel pens, Gillott's
SILVER and FANCY goods, in great variety
Walking sticks and accordions
Eight-day clocks

Drugs, and apothecaries' ware, a general assortment
Sir James Murray's fluid magnesia
Schweppe's soda water and lemonade
Glauber salts

Blankets, 8-4, 9-4, 10 4, and 11-4
Grey calicoes, very stout, 44, 52, 73, and 82 inches
Hosiery, Osnaburgs
Merinos, British, black and coloured
Lastings ditto
Imperial crapes ditto
Gambroons, drab and dark mixtures
Cassimeres, ditto ditto
Hats, best beaver London
Boots and shoes, chiefly ladies'
Blocked boot fronts, roans, cut soles, &c.,
Chamois leather and gloves
Lace collars, tippets, &c.

CHINA in pure white, gilt and plain patterns
Breakfast, tea and coffee services
Dessert services
Ornaments, card baskets, and figures
IRONSTONE table and toilet services, with fancy stone jugs, in great variety
EARTHENWARE, all the kinds in general use, of various patterns and colours, including WILLOW table ware, with turquoise and drab breakfast services, in SELF colours
GLASS, comprising a great variety of plain and rich cut wines, tumblers, decanters, &c., also a small lot of chimneys and lamp shades

The above will all be sold cheap, and in lots to suit purchasers.

R. M. ROBEY.
King-street, Commercial Wharf. 5534

ON SALE AT REDUCED PRICES—
Woolpacks, Woolbagging
Two and three-bushel Sacks
Double and single Coker and Navy Canvas
Tarpaulin Canvas
Osnaburgs and Ducks
Brown Hollands, and Rough Browns.

At the Stores of
THOMAS SMITH AND CO.,
32 George-street.

FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO.

THE undersigned has for sale a few kegs of the latest importation of negrohead tobacco, namely, that per *London* from the United States. HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, May 20. 6995

TO RETAIL BUTCHERS.

PRIME Wethers, in carcase or alive, (in any quantities) may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

EDWARD HALLEN,
4236 Sussex-street.

FOUR SHILLINGS PER TON REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

IT having been clearly ascertained that the remarkably thick seam of Coal at the EBENEZER COAL WORKS can be worked for centuries without the aid of expensive machinery, being on the level, enables the proprietor to make permanent arrangements for the cheap supply of Coal, and consequently has reduced the price FOUR SHILLINGS per ton, for Cash only. The present prices are:—Delivered at any place within the boundary of the City at 24s. the imperial ton weight of 2240lbs., in sixteen bags, each bag weighing 140 lbs.; on the wharf, 22s. per imperial ton. Orders received at C. Chapman and Co.'s, Staffordshire Warehouse, King-street West, and by M. F. Ormond, Agent, Ebenezer Coal Depot, Davies's Wharf, Sussex-street.

August 31. 3148

SLATES AND CEMENT.

TO arrive, ex *Lord Keane*,
5000 countess slates
50 barrels cement, Nine Elms

To save landing expenses, will be sold reasonable.

J. F. ROSS
George-street, September 25 4284

COLONIAL SOAP exchanged for Tallow at the manufactory, King-street West, corner of Sussex-street, Sydney. 224

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
184 Harrington-street, Church-hill.

SECURE AND WELL WATERED PADDOCKS, WITH ABUNDANCE OF GRASS.

HORSES AND CATTLE taken in to graze, at the well-known estate of Hardwick, Bringelly.

For particulars of charges, &c., apply to Messrs. Peek and Campbell, George-street.

2684

BARQUE "TYRIAN."

THE undersigned request that all claims against the barque *Tyrian* may be immediately lodged with them for adjustment

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.
Hunter-street September 25. 4318

BARQUE *ARTEMIS*, C. C. M'Donald, Commander.—The undersigned request that all accounts against the above Vessel be sent to their Office, in duplicate, before 10 o'clock on the morning of the 27th September instant.

4338 I. C. ARMITAGE AND CO.

I HEREBY give notice that I have ceased to be a partner in the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, having disposed of the shares held by me in that Institution.

R. A. A. MOREHEAD.
Sydney, Sept. 25. 4311

TO BRICKMAKERS.

WANTED, a set of Brickmakers—steady men, and of good character. Further particulars on applying, between the hours of nine and five, to

J. FREDERICK JOHNSON,
4199 General Agency Office, Phillip-street.

WANTED, shepherds and farm servants. Apply to Mr. Edward Hallen, Sussex-street, Sydney. 4225

WANTED, A SITUATION as Superintendent or Overseer, by a Young Man, of seven years' colonial experience in agriculture and the management of stock. The advertiser has no objection to any part of the colony, and can give respectable references. Apply (if by letter post paid) to Y. Z., care of Mr. T. M. Sloman, Commission Agent, Bathurst; or, to Mr. C. W. Rowling, Druggist, Parramatta. 4287

SITUATION WANTED.—The Chaplain of the Jail is desirous of procuring a Situation for an active girl, who will be discharged in the course of the week. He will be obliged by any person in want of a servant of this description, applying either to him, at his residence, Macquarie-street South, or at the *Herald* Office.

LOST OR STOLEN.

A BLACK HORSE, without any white, branded JA on the near shoulder, has a docked tail, with the hair grown over it; about fourteen and half hands high; has a prime shoulder, and his fore knees a little bent inwards. A reward of One Pound will be paid if found strayed; and if stolen, Ten Pounds on discovery of the thief.

CHARLES ABERCROMBIE.
September 21. 4169

FOUND, a Carpet Bag; the owner can get it by paying the expense of advertising, on applying at the Post Office, Liverpool. September 23. 4312

BOARD AND LODGING may be obtained in a respectable private family in the best part of the town; either for two gentlemen or a lady and gentleman. For address apply to Mr. Davis, Saddler, Pitt-street North or to A. H., *Herald* Office. 4131

To Brewers, Millers, Sheep Boilers, Soap and Tallow Manufacturers, Salting Companies, Tanners, &c.

STORES TO LET,

SUITABLE for the above purposes. Besides the Stores, which have room for several hundred tons of goods, a large yard is attached, with stables, cooperage, sheds, and cottage, with offices and apartments; also, an extensive pond of fresh water, never failing in supply, and a splendid wharf, of the easiest access: the whole of the above forming a portion of the extensive range of buildings known as Dickson's Mills.

Apply at the Steam Flour Mills, adjoining, to
MR. JAMES DODDS.
Dickson's Wharf, near Liverpool and Sussex-streets, August 21. 2650

OFFICES TO LET.

TO BE LET, unfurnished, three large spacious rooms, on the first floor, situate in George-street, Sydney, adjoining the offices of Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, Solicitors For rent and particulars, apply at the *Herald* Office 164

GOOD BUSINESS PREMISES.

TO BE LET, (in consequence of the office being removed immediately opposite, to more extensive premises) with possession from 1st October, the premises now occupied as the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. There is a three-roomed house well adapted for offices in front, and a long two-storied store with a back entrance from Harrington-street. For particulars apply to Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax. 4268

TO LET, in the most central part of George-street, (with private entrances) excellent, commodious, and dry Stores, with or without offices; also, Apartments well suited for offices or a private dwelling. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to J. J. Cohen, silversmith and watchmaker, three doors south of the Bank of New South Wales. 4012

TO LET, an excellent family residence in O'Connell-street, with stables, &c Apply to Augustus Gore, Spring-street. 4025

TO LET.—The Napoleon Cottage, situated in Brisbane-street, Sheriff Garden containing nine rooms, detached kitchen, and servants' room, three-stall stable, and coach-house, with nearly half an acre of garden ground, neatly laid out, flower garden, &c.

ALSO,

A House situated in George street North, having a splendid view of the Harbour, and containing eight rooms, and two kitchens, with a good enclosed yard. For particulars apply to the proprietor.

MICHAEL GANNON.
September 21. 4157

TO LET,—Garryowen House, and 40 acres of land; rent £250 a year. Also a neat House, near Garryowen and Balmain; with garden and ten acres of land; rent £100 a year. Application for further particulars to the proprietor. 4315

TO LET, a small Cottage, at Rushcutter's Bay, with Coach-house and Stable, and about three acres of Land, lately occupied by Captain Stokes, of H.M.S *Beagle*. The land might be turned to profitable account by a cow keeper or market-gardener. An unexpired lease of about ten years would be disposed of cheaply. For further particulars apply to Mr. Obed West, Rushcutter's Bay; or to Holden, Chambers, and M'Carthy, Solicitors, King-street, Sydney. 4256

PENRITH

TO LET, with immediate possession if required, a most excellent four hundred acre Farm, with cottage, orchard, and garden, and such extensive out-buildings as to form either a most desirable residence and farm for a gentleman and family, or a complete homestead for a large stockholder: for which indeed it is peculiarly well adapted from its being on the great Western Road, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Penrith, only thirty-five miles from Sydney, and surrounded by the fine agricultural farms of the Nepean River. A six years' lease can be given, and at a moderate rent. Apply to Mrs. M'Henry, Bligh-street, Sydney. 4013

COTTAGES ON THE REDFERN ESTATE

TO LET, two Cottages (just completed), containing six rooms each, an outer kitchen (stable and coach-house, if required), with a large garden, &c. Apply to J. Frederick Hilly, Surveyor, York-street 7563

PORT MACQUARIE.

TO LET, the undermentioned Farm, and other Properties in the district of Port Macquarie.

Two excellent Farms at Wallibrie, on the River Hastings, with good dwelling houses and offices, and well adapted for dairy and cultivation; twenty five miles distant from the town of Port Macquarie.

A Licensed Inn, on the line of road to New England; thirty miles distant from the town of Port Macquarie.

A delightful Homestead, Barombine, on the River Hastings, with a good house, offices, &c., good cultivation paddocks, and an excellent cattle run; distant twenty miles from the town of Port Macquarie.

A beautiful Villa, Thrumster, about six miles from the town of Port Macquarie, a desirable residence, and good cattle-run, &c.

A fine Grazing Farm, Cout Fintry, situated at the head of the navigation of the River Wilson, having a good dwelling house and offices.

A Farm of one thousand one hundred acres at Piper's Creek, adapted for a grazing export.

ALSO,

Six well-finished Houses in the town of Port Macquarie.

Two neat Cottages in the town of Port Macquarie.

Two capital Cottages at Kempsey, on the River M'Leay, having several acres of rich alluvial land attached to each.

For further particulars apply to William Dumaresq, Esq., M.C., Australian Club, Sydney; or to Major Innes, (if by letter post-paid), Port Macquarie.

N.B. Working Oxen and Dairy Cattle will be sold or let with the farm 3102

SALES BY AUCTION.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, GROCERS, PUBLICANS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George street, THIS DAY, the 27th day of September, instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

100 Chests hysonskin tea
100 Ditto young hyson
16 Hogsheads brandy, inferior
8 Ditto ditto, good
5 Tons assorted sizes coir rope
5 Tons coffee
10 Tons sugar, dark and ration
10 Hogsheads red marsala,
10 Cases port wine
10 Casks assorted nails
7 Hogsheads gin.

N.B.—Samples of the above on view at the rooms of the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 3774

TO SADDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely.

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

Six cases, W in diamond, Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, superior London made Saddlery—
Saddles
Side Saddles
Bridles, various
Martingales
Girths
Horse Cloths.

ALSO,

One TL No. 2, case, containing—
Cart Harness
Extra Collars
Breaking Tackle

Terms at Sale. 4279

HOCK, CLARET, BRANDY, PORTER, FLOUR, RICE, STARCH, &c.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY the 27th instant, at Eleven o'clock, precisely,

Hock in cases, one dozen each }
Claret ditto ditto ditto ditto } Superior qualities.
Brandy ditto ditto ditto ditto }
Two tons slightly damaged flour, in bags
Five tons rice, in bags 80lbs. each
Twenty cases bottled porter, six dozen each (good brand)
Ten barrels flour
One keg colonial Tobacco.

Terms at Sale. 4256

JUST LANDED EX "PERSIAN."

TWO CASES SUPERIOR PLAIN AND FIGURED SILK PARASOLS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Two cases of first-rate London-made Parasols, in brown, green, plain, and figured silks, with ivory, mother-o'-pearl, and fancy wood handles. Terms at sale. 4287

CERTIFICATES BRANDY, EX "CHIEFTAIN."

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Certificates three hogsheads brandy, ex *Chieftain*." Terms, Cash. 4288

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, on THURSDAY, the 28th September, 1843, at ten o'clock on account of the Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy, the following remains of stores from the male convict ships *Cressy* and *Constant*,

Biscuit, raisins, casks staves, heading, iron-hoops, bread bags, deal fittings, old lead and iron, hospital furniture, clothing, &c., &c.

4240

ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

SITUATE IN AND FRONTING

CUMBERLAND-STREET AND PRINCE-STREET,

IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of October next, at his Rooms, in George-street, Sydney, at the hour of twelve o'clock precisely, by order of the Mortgagee, under trust for sale, and as described in the part as being

All that piece or parcel of Land, situate in the City of Sydney, parish of St. Philip, County of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement, twenty-two perches, more or less, being allotment No. 5 of section No. 71, bounded on the east by Cumberland-street, being north thirteen degrees east forty-one and a half links; on the north by allotments Nos 6 and 7, bearing west thirteen degrees north forty-seven links, then north thirteen degrees east four links, then west seventeen degrees north seventy-five links, then west thirteen degrees north forty-eight links; on the west by Prince-street bearing south twelve degrees and forty-five minutes west one hundred and ten links and on the south by allotments Nos. 3 and 4, bearing east eleven degrees and fifteen minutes south one hundred and twelve and a half links, then north thirteen degrees east fifty-three and a quarter links, then east thirteen degrees south fifty four and a half links, which said piece or parcel of land is described in the grant thereof from the crown, as has been granted to Laurence Kennedy, and Ann, his wife.

Upon the above land are erected four dwellings, now let at the reduced annual rental of £132.

Terms.—Twenty per cent. cash deposit; the residue by approved bills at three and six months, the latter bearing interest at ten per cent, with security upon the property if required.

Further particulars may be obtained, with any other information, by applying to the Auctioneer or Mr. John Smith, O'Connell-street, Sydney, Solicitor to the Mortgagee. 4028

THE BRIG "BEE."

MR. T. S. MORT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, at his Temporary Rooms opposite the Bank of Australasia, the fine brig *BEE*, measuring, per register, 134 tons.

This vessel has, within the last twelve months, undergone a thorough and complete repair, her owners having laid out upwards of £1200 upon her.

She has just landed a cargo of flour from South America in first-rate condition, and may be sent to sea without any outlay.

An inventory of her stores and tackle may be seen at the auctioneer's.

Terms at sale. 4193

EUROPE CORDAGE, EARTHENWARE, CHINAWARE, GINGER, SALTPETRE, &c.

MR. T. S. MORT will sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia,

Twelve coils Europe rope, slightly damaged
Thirty crates excellently assorted earthenware
Five casks chinaware
One hundred and twenty bags ginger
Twenty bags saltpetre
Five certificates rum, 14 O. P.

Terms at sale. 4318

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, LINEN, &c.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF J. S. NORRIS, DRUGGIST.

MR. T. S. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, at twelve o'clock precisely, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant,

A large assortment of household furniture of excellent description, consisting of

Chairs, tables, sofa beds, cutlery, glass ware, plated ware, chimney ornaments, linen, &c.,

By order of the Trustee, John Thacker, Esq.

SMITH AND BENNETT,
4349 Accountants

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PERFECTLY NEW.

MR. T. S. MORT will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at Eleven o'clock, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia,

Two pedestal sideboards
Two sofas
Six drawing room chairs
One arm chair to match
Ten very elegant English made chairs, stuffed horse hair seats
Twelve parlour chairs
Three sliding-frame easy chairs
One lady's wardrobe
One chest drawers
Three loo tables
Carved four-post bedstead, with palliass, and hair mattrass
Besides a large general assortment of sundries.

Terms at Sale. 4347

TO SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, & OTHERS.

RICHARD FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, the 27th September, at half-past nine for ten o'clock precisely,

One case Cashmere shawls, Norwich borders
One ditto lamb's wool shirts, drawers, &c.
One ditto printed silk corahs, very good
One ditto black silk handkerchiefs
One ditto rich satin dresses, all colours
One ditto silks and satinets
One ditto figured silks
One ditto cotton handkerchiefs
One ditto rich mousseline de laine dresses
One ditto lace goods, consisting of habit shirts, collars, pelerines and shawls
Two cases ruches
One ditto Irish linens
One ditto haberdashery, &c.
One ditto cotton hosiery, assorted numbers
One ditto habit shirts
One ditto containing blue cloth jackets, flushing trousers, and boys' cloth suits
One ditto sewing twine
One ditto rolled jaconets, white and coloured
One ditto British corahs
One ditto furniture prints
Three ditto men's drab lamb's-wool hats
Two ditto regatta shirts, &c., &c.

Terms, cash. 4330

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF CHARLES FREDERICK WARNE.

For sale by auction, at the risk of the former purchaser.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, King-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 27th September instant,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

A mixed herd of cattle, now depasturing at Garryawarrach, in the district of Wellington, consisting of—

Five hundred and sixty seven head, more or less, with all Calves under six months given in.

Also, sundry Working Bullocks, Stock and Draft Horses, Bullock Dray, &c., &c., as per inventory; after which, will be sold a superb Dressing Case, with silver mountings, and a single barrel gun, by Manton.

Terms, Cash. 4035

PATENT MANILA CORDAGE.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Twelve tons best patent Manila Cordage, of sizes from two to six inches
Five superior four and a-half, five and a-half, and six inch Hawsers.

Terms—Cash. 4328

FINE FAST-SAILING SCHOONER "MARY ANN."

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, September 27th, at twelve o'clock precisely,

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE,

The remarkably fine fast-sailing schooner *MARY ANN*, six months built, burthen per register 51 175-2500 tons, but capable of carrying a much larger cargo.

In calling attention to the unreserved sale of this splendid little vessel, fully equipped, and ready for sea at the shortest notice, H and D. think it barely necessary for them to state that they make no attempt at puffing; but would respectfully request that intending purchasers will examine the *Mary Ann*, prior to the sale, and they confidently assert that the result will be that she will be declared equal if not superior to any vessel of her class in the port of Sydney.

Terms made known at time of sale. 4283

TO CABINETMAKERS, PARTIES FURNISHING, AND OTHERS, &c.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

A large assortment of elegant and useful furniture, comprising

Wardrobes
Bureaus
Chests of drawers
Office desks
Wood seated chairs
Horsehair sofas
Moreen ditto
Bedsteads
Ladies' work tables
Mahogany bookcase

Twenty cases one dozen wood seated chairs, a quantity of paintings and framed engravings, with a great variety of other articles, too numerous to particularise.

Terms—Cash, 4291

TO PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, &c.

By order of the Trustee in the Estate of John Garrett.

W. G. MOORE is instructed to sell, on the Premises in Market-street, next door to Mr. Griffith's, Saddler, THIS MORNING, the whole of the Stock of the above Insolvent, consisting of Brushes, Colours, Oils, Window Glass, Glue, Turpentine, Varnish, Whiting, White Lead, Oil Cisterns, Graining Brushes, &c.

Terms—Cash. 4336

TWENTY-FOUR FAT BULLOCKS.

TO BUTCHERS & TRADERS TO NEW ZEALAND, &c.

W. H. CHAPMAN will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, September 27th, previous to the sale of the allotments in Elizabeth-street,

Twenty fat bullocks, just arrived from the interior.

Terms at sale. 4301

POSTPONED IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE BAD WEATHER, FROM THE 20TH TO 27TH SEPTEMBER, WEDNESDAY NEXT.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, MECHANICS, AND OTHERS.

XXXI. Valuable Building Plots, situated (some actually in Elizabeth-street South) just beyond the Mansion-house and Brewery of J. Terry Hughes, Esq., and the Limits of the Building Act.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has much pleasure in calling attention to this very important sale, concentrating as it does, almost every possible advantage a purchaser can desire, whether for enjoying a residence there for himself, or for the more common object of speculating upon good house-rental for the future.

This sale will take place on the Ground, Elizabeth-street, by order of the proprietor, at eleven o'clock precisely, THIS DAY, the 27th September, 1843, as per plan, now to be seen at his Auction Room, and described by the Surveyor as follows:—

THREE SPLENDID LOTS IN ELIZABETH-STREET,

With frontages of 20 feet each, (quite enough where ground has been valued at £9 per foot,) by depths of 44 feet, more or less. Lot 4 being a corner lot of Cooper-street, has a 44 feet frontage to it.

Lots 4 to 7

Have frontages of 19 feet to Cooper-street, (a street of 50 feet width by the way,) by depths of 55 feet, more or less. Lot 7 being a corner lot to Levy-street.

Lots 8 to 10

With frontages of 19 feet to Cooper-street (50 feet wide), by depth of 60 feet, more or less.

Lots 11 to 22

Have frontages to Levy-street of 20 feet, with depths of 57 feet 6 inches, more or less.

Lots 23 to 37

Front Holt street (also 50 feet wide) of 20 feet, by depths of 57 feet, more or less.

Laying aside the corner lots of this property, which of course rate considerably higher than others, no mechanic or person whatever can mistake his mark in taking any one of them. He can build what sort and sized house or cottage he chooses; and as to tenants, they always on the Chippendale property pay weekly, and the houses never known to be empty.

W. H. Chapman has practically abstained from superfluous illustrations in describing property put into his hands. He leaves it as a matter of fact to the public, with their general knowledge of the property advertised, only reserving to himself at the hour of sale the right of explaining such peculiar advantages as may arise to the bidder, as the lots are severally put up: an opportunity he will certainly avail himself of in this sale of sound property, and liberal terms. 4108

CITY PROPERTY.

CORNER OF GLO'STER-ST. AND GLO'STER LANE.

W. H. CHAPMAN will sell by auction, on the premises, Glo'ster-street, opposite corner to the St. Patrick's Inn, kept by Mr. Amner, that well-known corner house and premises, fit for any business, but particularly a Shop or Bakehouse; or, with a little expense could be made into a PUBLIC HOUSE.

Title—A Grant from the Crown.

Quit-rent, one shilling and nine-pence per annum.

This valuable Property will be sold positively without reserve, on MONDAY next, at One o'clock.

Terms—Liberal. 4359

VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF TOWN HOUSES AND ALLOTMENTS AT PORT MACQUARIE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. W. TOZER, BY ORDER OF HIS TRUSTEES.

First rate freehold property, with the erections thereon, adjoining the Government Wharf, and in the most populous part of Port Macquarie.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has much pleasure in acquainting his friends and the public, he has received instructions from the trustees of the above estate, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 18th October, 1843, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, the undermentioned valuable properties.

Lot 1.

Dwelling House and Stores on allotment fronting Clarence and Short streets, the former contains 13 rooms, with kitchen, stable, yard, and out offices, with back carriage entrance, formerly let at £130 per annum. The store is of brick, three stories, substantially built, with slaughterhouse, bakehouse, and other out offices. Also, an office of two rooms, lately let for £200 per annum. The above property was bought subject to a mortgage of £700, since which, buildings have been erected to the amount of £1500. The present claim of the mortgagee is £737 13s. 4d. The property has a water frontage, and adjoins the Government Wharf, its whole length is 230 feet fronting Clarence, and 66 feet fronting Short-street.

Lot 2.

A substantial Brick Cottage, containing six rooms, kitchen, &c., built on half-acre allot. No. 8 of section 14, and lately occupied by the Rev. William Purves, sold subject to a claim of £350, which includes interest to this period.

Lot 3.

Quarter-acre allotment, No. 3 of section 6, in the centre of the Town, adjoining the Hospital, well adapted for business, &c. (unincumbered.)

Lot 4.

Half-acre allotment, of No. 11 of section 14, corner of Owen and Bridge streets, (unincumbered.)

Lot 5.

Half-acre allotment of No. 1 of section 14, corner of Barrawaw and Lord streets, (unincumbered.)

The above lots were all selected by the Insolvent on the spot, and the situation is excellent, &c., &c.

Lot 6.

The unexpired Lease of Cottage on allotment No 6 of section 12, having 5¼ years to run, subject to a rental of only one shilling per annum if *demanded*.

To the whole of these valuable properties good titles can be given. Mr. J. Smith, solicitor, O'Connell-street, has maps and plans, and any particulars may be obtained from Mr. A. Foss, Pitt-street, or the City Auctioneer, who has inspected them, and therefore can safely recommend it as a very select and useful property. W. H. C. can with justice say that after the present temporary depression is over, if any Township progresses more than another it must be Port Macquarie, from the healthy situation overlooking the ocean, and being at present the shipping port from New England, the M'Leay River district, and Liverpool Plains.

Lot 7.

From 50 to 60 Cows on thirds at the Manning until September, 1847, 10 to 20 Calves given in; they are quiet and well-bred cattle, and would make a good beginning for a person of limited capital. 1860

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

From Singapore via Port Adelaide, yesterday, having left the former the 12th July, and the latter the 12th September, the barque *Premier*, 294 tons, Captain Brownrigg, with tea, sugar, &c. Passengers—Mr. Smithers, and two servants.

From Port Phillip and Launceston, same day, having left the former the 20th and the latter the 24th instant, the steamer *Shamrock*, 200 tons, Captain Gilmore, with hay, &c. Passengers—Mr. Dobson, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Seyers, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Bible, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Murphy, Mrs. Hamilton, and three children, Mr. Warley, and Mr. Mackellar; steerage, six soldiers, one constable, and three prisoners.

DEPARTURES.—None.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 26.—*Friendship*, 16, Legge, from Kiama, with 4000 feet timber, 6 tons potatoes, 100 bushels maize; *Louisa*, 10, Pennington, from Brisbane Water, with 40,000 shingles, 3000 feet sawn timber: *Sarah*, 49, Anderson, from Lake Macquarie, with coals; *Wanderer*, 131, Burns, from Moreton Bay, with 54,000 feet cedar; *Maitland*, 103, Parsons, from Port Macquarie, with 112 tierces beef, 3 casks tallow, 250 bushels maize, 7 bales wool, 700 feet cedar, 91 sheep-skins; *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, 12, Fowles, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet timber, 10,000 shingles; and *Dore*, 13, Hart, from Brisbane Water, with shells.

COASTERS OUTWARDS

September 26.—*Sarah*, 49, Anderson, for Lake Macquarie, with sundries; *Louisa*, 10, Pennington, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Fly*, 10, Shaw, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; *Jane*, 54, Walker, for the Manning, with sundries; *Maitland*, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Port Macquarie, with sundries; *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, 12, Fowles, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; and *Mermaid*, 12, Thoms, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries.

IMPORT.

September 24.—*Frances*, ship, 333 tons, Sharpe, from Liverpool, via Port Phillip; 1 box books, H. S. Crozier; 1 case plate-glass, W. Levi; 12 packages baggage, W. J. Welsh; 2 tons wheat, Gosling, Brown and Co.; 1 case apparel, H. Holmes; 1 case apparel, C. Lawless; 1 case sieves, 1 cask malts, J. Marshall; 4 casks apothecaries' ware, R. M. Robey; 60 casks ale, Thacker, Mason, and Co.; 20 tons bar iron, R. W. Robinson; 7 cases cottons, 4 cases linens, 8 bales tarpaulin, 95 tons salt, Rowand, M'Nab, and Co.; 6 cases paper, J. C. Morley; 30 casks cheese, 12 sheets lead, 2 cases copper, 1 keg nails, Rowand, M'Nab, and Co., agents.

The *Sovereign* will leave the Hunter River Wharf for Moreton Bay, this evening, at five o'clock, with a full cargo of merchandise; having on board twenty soldiers and an officer for the further protection of settlers in that district.

The *Shamrock* has made another quick passage, having run the distance from Launceston to Sydney (allowing for detention at Twofold Bay) in sixty hours. The brig *William*, hence, arrived at Launceston the 23rd instant. Saw a barque off Cape Howe, supposed to be the *Rajah*, hence, for Port Phillip. The mail per *Lord Keane*, from London to Port Phillip, has arrived by the *Shamrock*. The *Dublin*, hence 28th August, arrived at Port Phillip the 17th instant.

Boyd Town, Twofold Bay.—*Arrivals*—September 14. The brigantine *Velocity*, Simpson, from Sydney, with emigrants and building materials. 17. The brig *Caroline*, Payne, from Lagoon Bay, Van Diemen's Land. 20. barque *Bolina*, Johnson, from the Bay of Islands, having had a stormy passage of 28 days. 23. The whaling brig *Grecian*, Watson, 18 days from Fowler's Bay, with 500 barrels black oil. 25. *Shamrock*, steamer, from Launceston. *Departures*—September 14. The brig *Union*, for Launceston, with oil. 17. The brig *Lord Hobart*, for Hobart Town, with cattle. 25. *Shamrock*, steamer, Gilmore, for Sydney. *List of Ships in Harbour.*—*Wanderer*, R. Y. S.; *Velocity*, Simpson; *Essington*, Mills; *Lady Mary Pelham*, Harpur; *Walloby*, Young; *Bolina*, Johnson; *Caroline*, Payne; *Grecian*, Watson. On the 18th, the brig *William*, Thom, passed the port.

Hobart Town Shipping.—*Palmyra*, brig, from London via Adelaide, arrived 20th instant. The barque *East London*, 409 tons, Pasley, from Dublin 10th May, arrived 21st instant, with 116 female prisoners, 18 male, and 23 female children. The barque *Psyche*, 263 tons, Irving, from London 9th May, arrived 21st instant, with a general cargo. The *Marian Watson* left for Portland Bay on the 16th instant. The *Gilmore*, ship, 500 tons, M'Maw, sailed for Sydney the 16th; and the schooner *St. Helier*, on the 21st instant.

The *Madras*, from London 21st April, arrived at Swan River 12th August, and was going on to Port Adelaide.

The *Arab* was to leave Port Adelaide for Singapore on the 10th instant.

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.

September.		SUN, rises	sets.	HIGH TIDE, morn	even.
27	WEDNESDAY	5 55	6 5	11 42	12 6

First Quarter, Oct. 1, 45 m. to 1, morning.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SUBSCRIBERS to this journal, paying in advance, are reminded that they are only entitled to ten per cent. discount, on paying punctually at the commencement of the quarter. Persons wishing to decline, must pay up all arrears. 4306

TO COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, who reside in the country, and whose accounts have been allowed to stand over, are now reminded that unless they are paid by the 30th instant, the paper will be discontinued. Such parties must see the necessity of the Proprietors thus protecting themselves.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1843.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE MAYORALTY.

There is a very strong feeling of indignation in the city, at the conduct of the City Councillors, or rather the remaining portion of them, in proceeding to the election of a Mayor, and particularly in choosing a person so notoriously unfit for the office as Mr. Wilshire must be admitted to be. The election of Mr. Macdermott as an Alderman is viewed in the same light; although the office not being so prominent, it has not attracted so much notice: Mr. Macdermott would have had to retire from the Council on the last day of next month, but by being elected Alderman he secures his seat for three years. That the whole affair is illegal, that the Council, when below twenty was not competent to elect a Mayor, is the opinion of legal gentlemen who have been consulted, and we doubt whether the Judges will administer the oaths to Mr. Wilshire, as Mayor. Should the Council persist in their wrong doing, and determine to elect an Alderman for Cook Ward on Friday, we would recommend the minority to leave the Council Chamber, which will prevent a quorum from assembling, and stop them from doing further mischief.

The fourth page of this morning's *Herald* contains Remarks on the Campbelltown District Council; on a Communication from the Lords of the Committee for Trade to the Customs Department in Sydney, concerning the Customs and Port Regulations as respects Foreign Whalers; on the Falkland Islands (Parliamentary Paper). Domestic Intelligence—The Port Phillip Returns moved for by Dr. Lang; Meteorological Table; and the Attorney-General. Sporting Intelligence—Goulburn Turf Meeting. News from the Interior—Lower Hawkesbury; and Windsor. Original Correspondence—The Moreton Bay Blacks; and Debate on the Estimates for 1844.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, September 26.

The Council met at the usual hour.

The SPEAKER, on taking the chair, reported that His Excellency the Governor had been pleased to assent, on behalf of Her Majesty, to the Bill passed by the Council to amend the "Slaughtering Act;" and also to the Bill to Prolong the Existence of the Sydney Auction Company Act.

THE BANKS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY presented some returns which he had promised on a previous day, in order to make up the whole of the information which had been required by the Council.

UNEMPLOYED LABOUR.

Dr. LANG said, that he had now to present a petition from a very large number of the industrial classes. There were no less than three thousand one hundred and fifty-three names attached to this petition, and he (Dr. Lang) believed, that not one of these persons were now enabled to obtain employment. The petition was respectfully worded, and, he thought, deserving every consideration from the Council; he would therefore move that it be read at length.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded the motion.

The question was put and carried, and the petition was read as follows:—

"To the Honorable the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled.

"The humble petition of the members of the Australian Mutual Protection Association, and others resident in Sydney,

"Respectfully showeth,—That your Petitioners view with regret, the misconception that pervades the higher classes of this community, relative to the condition of the labouring population, and in which some members of your honorable House seem to participate. Your petitioners would therefore approach your honorable House with a faithful exposition of their case, in the hope of averting the consequences of such erroneous impressions.

"That a *considerable number* of your petitioners have been, for some time past, and still are, unable to obtain employment at their respective trade, and consequently are labouring under distress of no ordinary character, *many of them being reduced to a state* of utter destitution and want, whilst those who are able are fast leaving the colony, under the conviction that in no other country can their present condition be worse, or their future prospects less cheering.

"That your Petitioners had hoped better things would have fallen to their lot, recollecting the many fair promises and flattering hopes that were held out to many of them, as inducements to leave their native land, and emigrate to this colony in preference to any other of the British dominions.

"That it is essentially conducive to the interests of all classes of society, that the labouring population of the community should be advantageously employed, and fairly remunerated, and that a starving, idle population is one of the greatest calamities,—in its effects paralising the energies of an enterprising people. In confirmation of which position, your Petitioners would cite the opinions of an unquestionable authority on the subject of political economy, viz., Dr. Adam Smith, who in his *Wealth of Nations*, vol. 1. chap. 8., says, 'The liberal reward of labour, therefore, as it is the cause of increasing wealth, so it is the cause of increasing population. To complain of it, is to lament over the necessary cause and effect of the greatest public prosperity.' And further,—'No society can surely be flourishing and happy of which the far greater number of the members are poor and miserable. It is but equity, besides, that they who feed, clothe, and lodge the *whole* body of the people, should have such a share of the produce of their own labour as to be themselves tolerably well fed, clothed, and lodged, as what improves the circumstances of the greater part, can never be regarded as an inconveniency to the whole.'

"That, notwithstanding the endeavour of His Excellency the Governor to ascertain the number of artizans and labourers out of work, and to provide employment for them by the establishment of a Registry Office, and their admission to the public works at the very low rate of 2s. and 3s. per diem. Yet it has been found impracticable, from the number of applicants, and the limited means at his command, to carry his Excellency's intentions into effect, and consequently, the attempt has been abandoned, and,all hope of further relief from that source, at an end. Neither can the number of applicants for employment at the Registry Office be taken as a test of the number of the unemployed, or the extent of the destitution of the working classes, many having been deterred from applying, from the unsatisfactory result of the applications of those who had registered, consequently, the official report made to your honorable House by the Colonial Treasurer, of there being 300 men yet unprovided for, falls far short of the real number now actually unemployed, and furnishes erroneous data upon which it would be extremely hazardous to found speculative theories for future legislation.

"That in the opinion of your Petitioners, it would be a palpable injustice, involving a breach of faith, to attempt by any coercive measures to compel the immigrant mechanics to proceed into the interior, and abandon their legitimate avocations, in the pursuit of which they had the assurance of finding constant employment and remunerating wages in Sydney, and the other principal towns in the colony; their former habits disqualifying them for agricultural or pastoral pursuits. To say nothing of their being thus deprived of the comforts of civilized life, and their children debarred of the advantages of that education and religious instruction so indispensable to the formation of a virtuous population.

"That notwithstanding the assertions that have been made that 2s. and 3s. are adequate daily wages for labourers and mechanics in Sydney, every day's experience affords to your Petitioners abundant proofs of the fallacy of those opinions; such amount of wages being insufficient, even in the present favourable state of the markets, for the maintainance of a family.

"That your Petitioners likewise conceive it to be equally unjust to the free working classes, and the employers of mechanical labour, who do not participate in the benefits accruing from prison labour, and yet have to compete in trade with those so specially favoured, to continue the assignment system and employment of prisoners on the public works, in or near Sydney, when their labour is so urgently required for the formation of roads, and other public works in the interior, the nature of which is better calculated to effect the two primary objects of transportation, reformation, and punishment, than any service upon which they can possibly be employed in or about the city.

"That although the measure of assistance, already afforded by the local Government demands our acknowledgments; yet from its comparatively limited extent, we are constrained to declare that it has not afforded that relief which we were entitled to expect from the promised advantage held out to us, guaranteed by the authority and with the sanction of the local Government, and which induced many of us to emigrate. Your Petitioners, therefore, consider that they have a just claim upon the Government for support and employment, at a rate of wages sufficient for the comfortable maintenance of themselves and their families.

"Your Petitioners, therefore, respectfully submit the foregoing premises to your Honorable House, and pray that you will be pleased to take the same into your favourable consideration, and devise some means of immediate and permanent relief.

"And Your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

Dr. LANG said, that he had now to move that this petition be received and referred to the Immigration Committee. In doing so he would observe, that in his opinion the Registry Office established by the Government was no guide whatever as to the amount of unemployed labour in Sydney; in fact, it had come to his knowledge, that many persons who had been registered at the Government Office had, although qualified in every possible respect, been disappointed, and had not found engagements, and this had prevented others from applying at the Registry Office who would have done so if there had been fair opportunities of engagement. Honorable members could not but be aware that in one vessel, within the last few days, not less than forty or fifty emigrants had sailed from their shores to Valparaiso, and this was injurious to us, not only from the immediate effect in the colony, but also as regarded the estimation in which the colony would be held in the mother country. Nor was this all—the colony now suffering from want of labour had imported these Valparaiso emigrants; the colony had paid for their passage from England; and although the Council could not prevent the re-emigration of these parties, he (Dr. Lang) thought it incumbent on the House to provide them, if possible, with such employment as would at all events procure them sustenance, so as to preclude the possibility of loss to the colony over and above the services of these parties, of the money that brought them here. Some time ago he had occasion to employ four mechanics in the erection of a public lecture-room in which he was then engaged. Two of them, he knew had re-emigrated, one to Valparaiso; the other to working his passage back to England; of the other two he had lost sight for some time. But the fact of these parties leaving the colony now would deter others from coming here,and he did consider it the interest and the duty of this Council to provide, so far as it could, means of employment for these men. It had been said, that none but the idle or the dissolute need now be out of employment; but he could tell the Council that it had come under his notice that some of the most virtuous,—and it was the most virtuous who were the most backward in seeking public sympathy—had been reduced almost to starvation. He, Dr. Lang, must accord his meed of approbation to the Government for affording the temporary employment to the distressed artizans of this city; but as this relief was merely temporary, the Council was bound, in his opinion, at once to devise means by which this relief, if always required, should be permanent. The petitioners, as the Council would have gathered, were not satisfied with the present rate of wages; they were of opinion that the wages offered by Government, 3s. and 2s. per diem, were not sufficient. That these wages were far below what these men had been led to believe they would receive in coming here, that they were much below what they had hitherto been able to procure must be admitted; and that they were not proportionate to the necessary expenses of the labourer and of the mechanic, must equally be admitted, when the item of house-rent was considered. At the present rate of house-rent, however, he, Dr. Lang, considered that the mechanics, even at the rate of wages given by the Government would not be far relieved from starvation; but at the same time, as the Council was studying economy, as economy was enforced upon them by the Government, he would beg the Council to bear in mind the substance of this petition; and although there were no estimates for the support of mechanics, yet as these mechanics were suffering a diminution, to the extent of one-half of that which they had expected, he, Dr. Lang, thought that others should suffer to the same extent; if mechanics were obliged to be content with one-half of their usual earnings, then others also should make up their minds to live on one-half of their usual receipts. Allusion had been made by the petitioners to the promises which had been made to them in the mother country, to the inducements which had been held out to them; and they, the petitioners, sought to make this Government responsible for the fulfilment of their promises; this, he thought, would be a most dangerous principle to affirm, more especially as the greater number of those who had come to this colony as immigrants, had come here under the bounty system lately prevailing; and the people who went about the country seeking these emigrants were in no way authorised by the Government either here or at home, to hold out such inducements to them. But, though the Government of this colony was not bound by these promises, nor could be expected to fulfil them, yet in the existing state of circumstances, he did think that the Government of this colony was bound, now that mechanics, and labourers, and persons of every other description, had been induced to come to this colony by the representations of these emigration agents, to prevent those mechanics from starving, by employing them while there were funds at the disposal of the Government, on some work of general utility. It would be found advantageous to the Government and to the colony to do so at this time; not only because labour was cheaper, but because materials for building or any other work were also equally cheap. He would not detain the Council longer, but move that the Petition be received.

[Some discussion took place as to whether the honorable and Reverend member for Port Phillip was "in order" in making the observations he had in presenting a petition, or on motion for receipt. The Council not having any Rules, could not declare him out of order, and the conversation went on.]

Mr. HAMILTON did not intend to oppose the petition, or to reply to the observations which had been made by the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip. But he must suggest a doubt whether the distress complained of was so general; whether the want of employment was such as represented. He would ask indeed, from the honorable and Rev. member where these forty or fifty people got the money to pay their passages to Valparaiso, if they could not get wages? But they did get wages—they could save money too to get away. The departure of these people was a proof that the rate of wages had hitherto been too high; and now that the colonists could not afford to pay such high wages, the labourers could, and did, pay their passages to another part of the world. Those who did not go away, came to the Government, and asked for relief. He objected to the mode in which the Government proposed to give relief to these parties; he thought that they should be compelled, by necessity, at all events, to take employment when they could get it, in the country or in the town. There might be some exceptions—men who had families so large that settlers could not afford to engage them; but these would be few. And as to public works, it would indeed be poor economy to talk of national expense of £50,000 instead of £100,000 because labour and materials are cheap. This indeed would be no economy at all, and in his (Mr. Hamilton's) opinion, the speech of the hon. and Reverend member for Port Phillip was rather against than in favour of the petition he presented.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL followed. He dissented entirely from the doctrines of those, who, having induced tradesmen and mechanics to come to this country by most flattering promises, would now send them into the interior to keep sheep, or leave them to starve in Sydney. It was vain to say that this Government had not sanctioned the inducements which had been held out to the people of England, and Ireland, and Scotland, to come here; he had recently been in the mother country, and he had seen placards—in town after town, inviting emigration to this colony; placards having extracts from the Immigration Reports of the old Council, bearing the signature of W. G. Australia, and setting forth that £25 and £30 per annum was the ordinary rate of wages for a labourer and mechanic in this colony. Under these circumstances men have been induced to come here—they had been grievously disappointed, as the Council must well know; large numbers had been reduced to extremities, but the Government had stepped in, and had given to all who were deserving employment and wages, and the Government ought to be applauded for doing so. The Government of this colony did well in not leaving the unfortunate beings who had been kidnapped; yes, he said, kidnapped into this country to starve. But a few years ago, this country would have been glad to receive these men; they sought them; their reports, their agents, induced them to come; was it not then cruel to say to these men now—Go to the bush, turn shepherds—when in their own towns they might have earned wages far higher than those which the Government was now giving, in order to save these men from starvation. He knew that when he was in Dublin, not many months since, a good carpenter or any other tradesman could earn from £1 5s. to £1 10s. per week, and there house-rent was not a fourth of what Sydney landlords charged, and every article of necessity was as cheap as now in Sydney. But artizans, and mechanics, and labourers, had been induced by magnificent promises to come to this country, and now that they were here, he, the Attorney-General, did think that it became the duty of this House, as the representatives of the country, to devise means to preserve them from privation or want.

Mr. MURRAY denied that any thing in the shape of distress had induced the emigration from this colony to Valparaiso; on the contrary, he thought that this re-emigration, as it was called, originated in a spirit of discontent; the men who went away could not make enough of their money here, so they hurried to another community where they thought they could make more. He could not but think that the course pursued by the Government had already been productive of a very great deal of mischief. It had caused men to leave their employment in the country, no matter at what sacrifice of wages, in order to get into Sydney. He could mention one instance, when a friend of his was actually giving, in the Northern district, £3 per week, the men gave it up, hoping and preferring to get 18s. per week in Sydney. Indeed, if men could get to Sydney, they would; if there was the smallest chance of employment for them in Sydney, then it would be ruin for the settler to attempt to keep them. He had no other object in view in making these observations than to show, that labourers might still find ample employment, and at ample wages; and he would not detain the Council any longer.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, following the remarks of previous speakers said, that the Government in employing those men who had been taken on, had done so with a view to prevent starvation; and the allowance which they received was barely sufficient for a subsistence for them and their families. He, the Colonial Secretary, had heard much said about promises, and the promises which were made to these people to induce them to come out here;—he knew of no such promises, nor had any such inducements been held out. The prevailing rate of wages was quoted in the Immigration Report; but the people were not told that these wages were always to prevail. There could be no doubt that there had been a greater fall in remuneration for labour, than he, and many others expected; he could not but regret it; but no blame could attach to the Government. He had hoped that before this the Council would have done something to strengthen the hands of the Government, and he would remind the Immigration Committee, to whom this matter especially pertained, that the Government was now at an expense of from £40 to £50 per day in wages paid to their mechanics and labourers, and that therefore it was time that the Council should take decisive steps in the matter.

Dr. NICHOLSON was surprised to hear any honorable member talk of persons being kidnapped to this colony, more especially when the honorable member referred to Ireland, where there were millions starving. He (Dr. Nicholson) had no hesitation in saying that the rate of wages which could at this moment be obtained was ample, and more than any emigrant could obtain in the mother country, without considering the rations. With respect to the employment of mechanics by the Government, he might repeat, as Chairman of the Committee, that the course pursued by the Government, was approved, and that the Committee would recommend the Government to undertake public works, in order to keep up the source of employment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that, in justice to himself, he must read an extract from a placard which he had seen posted, in order to entice emigrants in Ireland. [The honorable member here read two paragraphs selected from Reports of the Immigration Committee of the old Legislative Council.] He did hope that the fact of such expectations having been held out to people in the mother country would justify him in what he had already said, and would induce the Council to take what he considered a proper view of the case.

Mr. WENTWORTH was astonished at hearing honorable members talk of the hardship of labourers or mechanics in this colony. When could a labourer, or a mechanic, or a servant of any description be got under £20 a-year. He could not enter into the feelings which appeared to actuate other members, but he saw no reason to accuse this colony or the Government of this colony with deceit.

The SPEAKER said, that this conversation had already occupied sufficient time, and he did not think that any object would be gained by pursuing it further.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that in order to place the utmost information before the Council, he had ascertained the amount of bounty paid on the parties who had left the colony for Valparaiso. There were twenty-three on whom bounty had been paid, and their cost to the colony had been no less than £524. Besides this, many of them had been receiving very high wages in the colony: some, as he had ascertained, £30—others, upwards, to the amount of £45 per annum; and more than this, some, in towns, 30s., 40s., and 50s. per week.

SHERIFF BILL.

Mr. WINDEYER presented a petition from the Law Society of New South Wales, against the proposed Bill for the Regulation of the Office of Sheriff.

Petition read and received.

MELBOURNE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Dr. NICHOLSON presented a petition praying for a similar assistance to this institution as had hitherto been granted to the Institute in Sydney.

Petition read and received.

INCOME TAX.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that he would take this opportunity to ask the Collector of Customs whether it was a fact, as he had been informed, that the British Government did levy a tax on salaries paid to Government officers in this colony out of the revenues of this colony?

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS replied, that such was the case: and it was in consequence of an interpretation which had been given to the Income Tax Act at home, by the law officers of the Crown, which (although he could not now dissent from)he could not altogether assent to. He thought, however, that if properly remonstrated against, the hardship which the honorable member complained of might be removed.

Mr. WINDEYER further inquired, whether any part of the salaries to which the Collector of Customs alluded were paid by the Home Government?

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS replied that they were not; and at the same time read a letter from the Secretary of State, directing the reduction in the salaries to the amount of the income tax.

Mr. WINDEYER gave notice that, at the next meeting of the Council, he should move that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, requesting that a copy of the letter read by the Collector of Customs be laid upon the table of the House.

SPEAKER'S SALARY.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY called the attention of the House to the necessity of determining the amount of salary which should be allowed to the Speaker, and expressed a hope that hon. members would come prepared to offer their suggestions upon this subject, at the proper time.

SCOTS CHURCH.

Dr. LANG, in accordance with the notice which he had previously given, moved "for the appointment of a Select Committee, to take into consideration the points submitted in the petition of the Trustees, Elders, and Committee of Management of the Scots Church; and particularly to enquire whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it was equitable that the arrangement originally and spontaneously proposed by Earl Bathurst, should have been subsequently set aside; whether the principle of the General Church Act has, or has not, been applied in the case of any other ecclesiastical building, either erected or in progress before the passing of that Act; and whether the petitioners have not been treated with great injustice, as compared with other religious bodies or denominations similarly situated in relation to the Government.

Mr. WALKER seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY was under an impression that it was intended to give a precedence to the consideration of the estimates of expenditure, and that in consequence of such precedence, the consideration of the motion proposed by the honorable and rev. member for Port Phillip, would not have come on that day. Being under this impression, he had not prepared himself for the discussion as he should otherwise have done, but he might mention that some portion of the subject referred to in the resolution, had been already fully investigated before a Committee of the late Legislative Council, and in again directing the consideration of these matters by a committee, it would appear as if the Committee of that House was intended to review the proceedings of the former Council. For his own part, he had not the slightest objection to a full enquiry being made into everything connected with the subject; but he would suggest to the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip the propriety of making some alteration in the concluding portion of his resolution; for, as that part of the resolution at present stood, there was a direct assumption that the petitioners had been dealt with unjustly. He did not think it fair that any such position should be assumed before it could be determined by the enquiries of the proposed Committee whether such injustice had really existed or not, and he was quite sure that the honorable and reverend gentleman would make the necessary alteration.

Mr. THERRY agreed with the opinion expressed by the honorable the Colonial Secretary, that it would be unfair to impute the exercise of injustice towards the petitioners before the circumstances of their case had been fully investigated and reported upon by the Committee, and was convinced the honorable and reverend member who had brought forward the motion would have no objection to alter this portion of it in such a manner as to avoid the creation of such an assumption, more especially as the object at which he aimed might be quite as well arrived at without the intervention of that assumption. He did not conceive that the fact of this matter having been already enquired into before a Committee of the former Council, might be looked upon as a reason why such an enquiry should not be again gone into: for if the former Committee had arrived at its decision through any wrong or erroneous information, or if there was a possibility that such decision might have been altered by information which the petitioners were now prepared to bring forward, he considered that the latter had a right to apply for a re-consideration of the subject.

Dr. LANG begged to assure the House that the expression "injustice" referred to by the honorable the Colonial Secretary, was not made use of with the slightest view of casting any imputation of injustice upon the Committee of the former Council, by whom this subject had been considered: for the main question involved in this notice, which was as to whether the petitioners had been treated the same as other religious denominations who were placed in similar circumstances, had never been the subject of enquiry before that committee. The meaning of that portion of the resolution to which reference was now made was not to assume that the petitioners had actually been treated unjustly, but to direct the enquiry of the Committee as to whether their treatment had or had not been relatively unjust, when compared with the treatment of other parties similarly circumstanced. In order, however, to meet the views of such honorable members as were of opinion that an assumption of injustice might seem to be conveyed by the present wording of the resolution, he would propose that word "justice" might be used instead of the word "injustice" in the concluding portion of it.

The above motion was then put and carried without opposition.

Dr. LANG then proposed that a Select Committee might be appointed for the above purpose, to consist of the following members: namely, Mr. Icely, Mr. Bowman, Dr. Thomson, Mr. Walker, Dr. Lang, Mr. Lord, and Mr. Suttor.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY suggested the propriety of introducing into this Committee the names of the honorable the Colonial Treasurer and Mr. Hamilton.

Dr. LANG agreed to this addition, and the motion was put and carried.

THE ESTIMATES.

Mr. WINDEYER, in bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice at the last meeting, to the effect that the House should sit on every day of the week till the Estimates were disposed of, disclaimed any intention of detaining the House by a lengthened address upon the subject, as the necessity of such a step must, in his opinion, appear so evident to all, that he anticipated no opposition: more especially, as the honorable the Colonial Treasurer had on a former occasion intimated his willingness to concur in such an arrangement. The season was fast approaching when many honorable members would find it necessary to absent themselves from the House and proceed to their several estates for the protection of their own private interests, and it was indispensably necessary that the Estimates should in the interim be disposed of, in order to enable these members to take a part in their consideration.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY so fully concurred in all that had fallen from the honorable and learned member for Durham, upon the propriety of proceeding without the slightest unnecessary delay to the discussion of the Estimates, that he had greater pleasure in seconding the proposition of that gentleman, and much regretted that his own indisposition should have delayed that discussion.

The motion was then put and carried.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION.

Dr. LANG remarked that there was a notice of motion by him upon the paper, referring to the insufficient representation of Sydney and other portions of the colony, with respect to the number of their members, and as that notice had been originally given for Thursday last, he had been under an impression that it would have come forward to-day, previous to the consideration of the Estimates more especially as the matter was of very great importance.

Mr. WINDEYER suggested that the present resolution, by affording additional time for the purpose of disposing of the important business before the House, would have the effect of facilitating rather than retarding the proposition of the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip. During the proceedings of the House in the present session, the whole of the Act of Parliament would probably undergo a revision; and it would perhaps be better, under these circumstances, that the subject comprised in the honorable and reverend gentleman's propositions should come forward next year. Yet he would repeat that no delay could, under any view of the case, be incurred by the passing of the resolution alluded to.

THE ESTIMATES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Speaker do leave the chair, and the House do resolve itself into a Committee of of the whole House, for considering the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1844.

Carried.

Mr. ELWIN having taken his place as Chairman of the Committee, explained the position in which the discussion upon the estimates then stood. At the time of the former adjournment the Council had before it an original motion by the Colonial Secretary, to the effect that the sum of £625 17s. 6d. might be granted to defray the expense of the establishment of His Excellency the Governor, for the ensuing year; upon this, an amendment had been moved by Mr. Wentworth, "that it is expedient that all salaries, except those over which this Council has no controul, be reduced. Those of £1000 and upwards, at the rate of 33⅓ per cent.; those between £1000 and £500 at the rate of 25 per cent.; those between £500 and £300 a year at the rate of 20 per cent.; and those between £300 and £150 a year at the rate of 10 per cent." A still further amendment upon this proposition had been given notice of by Dr. Lang, to the effect that the salaries of all persons holding official situations under the Government should be reduced in a ratio of 25 per cent.

Mr. WENTWORTH intimated his intention of adhering to the amendment which he had originally proposed: for, although he admitted that, having been made on the spur of the moment, it might be capable of much improvement in its details, he felt bound to adhere to the principle upon which his proposition was founded; namely, that a reduction of some sort was indispensably necessary—that reduction should fall upon those parties who could best afford to bear it. An amendment upon his proposition had been proposed by the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip, who thought that a fixed scale of reduction operating equally on all parties would be better than the "sliding scale" which he, Mr. Wentworth, had been desirous of introducing; but he could not agree with this amendment, as he thought that, although parties in possession of salaries to such an amount as £1000 a year or upwards could very well afford to lay aside their carriages and other expensive luxuries, those who were employed under the Government at lower salaries, say for instance at £170 per annum, could not be so capable of diminishing the little circle of comforts and necessaries with which themselves and their families were surrounded. It was only by the adoption of some such scale of reduction that the House could proceed to effect that reduction without rendering its members personally obnoxious to the whole host of salaried officers who would be affected by the necessary measures of retrenchment. It was necessary also that some fixed principle of this kind should be adopted in the first instance, in consequence of the threat which might be considered as hanging over the House, of the approaching absence of many of the honorable members, for the purpose of superintending the process of sheep shearing on their estates—gentlemen whose patriotism was so great that they considered the superintendence of their sheep shearing as paramount to all other duties. By the absence of the ten or twelve members, who would thus be induced to deprive the House of their services for a brief period, it was easy to perceive that the Treasury Benches would possess an overwhelming majority: and if some fixed principle of reduction was not in the first instance agreed upon, the gentlemen on the government side of the House would have it all their own way; and it was easy to foresee no reduction at all would be effected in the amount of the Estimates. He could see no such pressing necessity for honorable members to run away from their duties, in order to look after the sheep shearing: for although, with the exception of one of the honorable members for Cumberland, he was himself about the largest sheepholder in the House, he should feel called upon to occupy his seat in that House, as the representative of his constituents. The business might very well be carried on by agents; and if those hon. members who took their seats in the House as the representatives of electoral districts could not avoid absenting themselves for that purpose, while at the same time it should be found impracticable for the House to sit at such times only as the sheep shearing was not likely to occur in, it would be better for them to give up their seats, in order that their constituents might nominate others who would be able to devote themselves more exclusively to the public service. He would repeat, that he did not bring forward his proposition as a perfect one: for it was very probable that in its present state it would fail in making the reduction upon terms equitable to all upon whose salaries it could be effected; and among other inconveniences it had been pointed out by the honorable member for Cassilis, that, according to the scale which he (Mr. Wentworth) had laid down, an officer possessing a salary of £1000 a year would be actually reduced to an income of less amount than one who received only £900. These deficiencies he should leave to be remedied by other honorable members, and more especially to the honorable member for Cassilis himself, who, on account of his mathematical skill and precision, appeared better qualified for the task than any other honorable member of that House.

Mr. WINDEYER had much pleasure in seconding the proposition of the honorable and learned member for Sydney. Some such deduction was unavoidably necessary, as this colony did not possess sufficient money to pay so large an amount as it had hitherto borne. The fact of some reduction being necessary having been once established, it was evidently just that this reduction should be effected on the salaries of those who could best afford it. If the public was called upon to employ all the mechanics at present unengaged, they would be subjected to an expense of £50 a day—and experience had shown, that expenses of this sort had rather a tendency to increase than to diminish. How, then, could they in justice be called upon to vote away as much money for other purposes as if no charge of the kind existed? The present state of the colony was very different from the state of it at the time when the present salaries of the Government officials were first raised to their present height: and when the private profits and emoluments of every individual in the colony, except such as possessed a fixed salary, had been decreased to so sad an amount—and when they were told that 3000 people were starving about the streets of Sydney—was it, he would ask, too much to say to the persons receiving these salaries, that they too must be prepared to sustain a share of such diminution of profit? If it was really a fact that there were three thousand people in a state of starvation, there must, as a matter of course, be a corresponding diminution of the consumption of imported produce, and this diminution would be the means of effecting an equal lessening of the amount of revenue; so that unless some such deduction was made, the revenue of the country would, in all probability, become actually insufficient to meet it.

Mr. WALKER moved, as a further amendment, the proposition which Dr. Lang had given notice of at the last meeting, to the following effect, viz.:—"That as it is the opinion of this Committee that, in consequence of the extraordinary and extreme depreciation of property of all kinds that has taken place in the colony within the last two years, as compared with the acknowledged and rapidly increasing diminution of the ordinary revenue, it is impracticable to continue to carry on the Colonial Government on the same scale, in regard to the salaries of public officers, as heretofore; while it is also the opinion of this Committee, that the corresponding diminution that has taken place in the expense of living would enable the Council to effect a large abatement on the amount of such salaries, without placing the holders in a more unfavourable position, as to emolument, than they were in three years ago: Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the salaries or allowances of all public officers, of all grades, of all departments, and of all professions, receiving salary or allowances from the public Treasury, should be subjected to a reduction of twenty-five per cent. from and after the thirty-first of December next." He (Mr. Walker) had been requested by the honorable and reverend gentleman who moved this resolution, to bring it before the House, and he did so the more readily as it accorded with his own views. He was of opinion that a fixed scale of reduction would be much more beneficial, and much easier to apply, than the species of irregular reduction proposed by his honorable and learned friend the member for Sydney.

Dr. LANG seconded the motion, remarking that he had requested his honorable friend and colleague to move, inasmuch as it was that gentleman's own proposition, although he (Dr. Lang) had given notice in the last meeting. When a class of highly respectable persons, such as those who signed the petition presented by him to the House that evening, were labouring under the deepest distress—and when, indeed, the general distress throughout the colony had become so great as to affect all classes of its inhabitants—it did not appear just that those who held Government appointments should alone be exempted from this evil. They had shared in the prosperity of the colony, and they must now expect to share its adversity in common with all other classes of their fellow-subjects. He felt that such a proposition as this might appear an invidious one; but to show that he acted solely upon what he conceived to be his public duty, he might mention to the House that he had in the first place tendered to the members of his congregation a resignation of a similar portion of the salary awarded to him as their pastor by private contributions, in the absence of any support from the state, which they voluntarily renounced. The apparent invidiousness of this proposition was also lessened by the reflection, that one effect of the depression which had of late prevailed to so great an extent was, to reduce the price of almost every article necessary for the support and subsistence of mankind; for when this fact was taken into consideration it would at once be seen that the salaries of the Government officials, even when reduced one-fourth, would be proportionately greater than the incomes of the same parties in former times, when provisions and the general necessaries of life were dearer. There might be cases to which this scale of reduction imposed by his amendment ought not properly to apply, but he did not conceive they would be numerous, and as every general rule had some particular exceptions to its operation, so the Council might provide in special terms for these particular cases.

Mr. BERRY was inclined to think that reduction was necessary, but objected that there was no information before the House to show to what extent that reduction ought to be carried; for his own part he was not prepared to say whether even half the sum demanded for the estimates ought in justice to be voted, and it was indispensable, before they voted away money, that they should know where it was to be got from. He could not, however, support a measure of such a sweeping tendency as either of the amendments then before the House, unless he was first placed in possession of information of such a nature as to warrant his coming to a conclusion that the degree of reduction mentioned in those amendments was the degree of reduction which was most advisable.

Mr. MURRAY was of opinion that no such extreme measures as those proposed by the honorable members for Sydney and Port Phillip were at all called for by the circumstances of the case, more especially as such a course of proceeding would bind the Council to a precedent from which they would not be able in future to depart. The better course would be to take each item of the estimates seriatim, and to judge of it by its own individual merits, by which means he would venture to say a reduction might be made to an extent fully sufficient to meet the present exigencies. The various heads of expenditure might be canvassed fully and fairly, and reductions made on those heads wherever such reductions might appear practicable, either by reducing the strength of the department, or the salaries of its officers; and he himself should not hesitate to propose a reduction in the salary of an officer, while that officer was present in Council, by which means the latter might have an opportunity of answering for himself, and showing cause why such a reduction should not take place. Many of the officers of Government had dedicated the best years of their lives to the service of their country, and had accepted the situations which they then held under an implied pledge, on the part of the Government, that they should continue in the receipt of a certain amount of salary. This understanding had generally been the means of inducing them to quit the country of their birth, and separate themselves from all their earliest associations; and it would be a direct violation of public faith to subject them to so sweeping a measure of reduction as the one comprised in either of the amendments then before the House. Such of the Government officers as had had the rate of salary increased since their arrival in the colony might, he should imagine, be reduced, without injustice, to the amount originally fixed upon, as they could not have made their bargain with the Government upon the anticipation of any such increase. It was invariably seen, that when parties had been guilty of an erroneous or extravagant action, they were usually inclined to rush into the opposite extreme; and thus it was, that having before acted with a culpable degree of prodigality, they were now about to fly off in the opposite course, till they rendered themselves not only parsimonious but positively unjust. He had carefully looked over the estimates, and he found that most important reductions might be effected without deducting at all from the salaries of the officers of government. In the item of public buildings, for instance, immense charges might be saved, and considerable reduction might be made in the general expenses of the Colonial Engineer's and Colonial Architect's Departments. Another item which appeared upon the estimates, and which might very well be dispensed with, was the charge for the supply of *Temperance* newspapers to the road parties; but it surely could not be contended that these men ever read these papers. It put him in mind of a fact which occurred some time since, when a number of philanthropic individuals having undertook to supply the females in the Factory with Tracts, these considerate ladies kindly accepted the presents not for the purpose of reading them, but to curl their hair with. He had voted the other day in opposition to any direct or indirect diminution of the Governor's salary; but there was still one charge, which ought in justice to be made upon his Excellency, and that was, for the support of the Government Domain, at Parramatta—a charge of about £600. The grounds at this place would have been sold had it not been that His Excellency possessed a desire of keeping those grounds as a country residence, and as this arrangement was merely for his own pleasure, it was no more than right that he should pay for it out of his own pocket. With the number of reductions which might thus be made, upon the face of the estimates, without a diminution of salary on the part of the officers of Government, a saving of somewhere about £20,000 would be effected; and while such a field for retrenchment remained open, he could not approve of such sweeping systems of reduction in the guaranteed salaries of public officers as some honorable members seemed desirous of carrying out. There could be no doubt that the community had suffered much from monetary distress; but the existence of this distress among themselves was no reason why the Government officers should be dragged into the same dilemma, and should be compelled to suffer hardships arising from transactions in which they had no hand. This would be the more unjust, as no real necessity existed for any such step; and he had so high an opinion of the officers of the Government in general, that he believed, if such a necessity did actually exist, they would readily come forward of their own accord, and assent to a reduction sufficient to meet the evils of the times. His Latin, in common with that of other honorable members, was somewhat rusty, and he was not much in the habit of addressing living men in dead languages, but he would conclude with a word or two appropriate to the present occasion: *Suum quique tributo.*

The COLONIAL SECRETARY did not think it necessary to trouble the House with any lengthened address upon that subject, as it had already been so fully and ably gone into by the honorable gentleman who spoke last. The estimates had already been prepared upon a scale of so much reduction, that if the ways and means for the future year should equal the amount of the income for 1842, there would be a saving of nearly £100,000. The honorable member for Murray had shown that a large amount of reduction might be effected in the expenditure by reducing the amounts set down for public works: and although these works could not with propriety be totally stopped, there were doubtless many of them which might, without injury, be suspended. He did not agree with all the propositions of the hon. member for Murray, but the greater portion of them were worthy the deepest attention, and tended to show that much reduction might be effected on the estimates by judicious management, without resorting to such sweeping measures as those at present enforced. It is true that the pay of the clerks had been raised, but those of the heads of departments had never been subjected to any such increase, except in the case of the Postmaster-General, whose additional duties rendered some such increase no more than what was strictly just. Much stress had been laid upon the fact, that provisions were at present cheaper than they had ever been before; but when this fact was argument for the reduction of Government officers' salaries, it must at the same time be borne in mind that the whole of the time when provisions and other necessaries of life were high, the Government employees had never made it a plea for coming forward to demand more salary. In the article of house-rent, too, the falling off very little affected the Government officers, as some of them had, from the nature of their employment, been compelled to take houses at long leases, and were consequently paying a much higher rate of rental than that formerly charged. The honorable member also made some explanatory remarks relative to the various items upon the Estimates in which reduction had been suggested.

Mr. JONES expressed his regret that the matter had not been referred at first to a Select Committee, in which it might have been fairly canvassed and properly reported upon; but would never agree with such a sweeping measure as the scale of reduction proposed respectively by the honorable members for Sydney and Port Phillip.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS expressed a hope that scarcely any honorable member would vote for such measures of sweeping injustice as were comprised in the two several amendments then before the House, and proceeded to show, from similar arguments to those used by the Colonial Secretary, that the injustice of such a proceeding would be great, and would be directly adverse to the practice of Parliament in similar cases. He also contended that it was a fallacy to imagine that such reductions would be the means of lessening the taxation of the colony to a material extent, as, although the revenue derived from duties and other indirect taxation, was very large, there was no place in the world where taxation was in point of fact less felt by the people at large.

Mr. WENTWORTH could not sit and hear the assumption, that the Council was bound by the decisions of the Secretary of State, and that the Government officers had a vested right in their salaries. Look at what was done in India: there, from the commencement of Lord William Bentinck's administration, there had been a continual reduction in the salaries of all classes of government officers: they had been swept away to the extent of nearly one-half. While that reduction was taking place, the Press there, as here, was filled with letters, complaining of the violation of vested rights. Why did the Government cut their salaries down?—not because they wished to do so, but because the revenue of the country failed, and they could not afford to pay them; and the same arguments would apply here. He denied that the Council was at all bound by the acts or promises of the Secretary of State. He contended, that the Government officers would be better off with a reduction of twenty-five per cent. than they were when the salaries were fixed (hear, hear,—no, no, no); that they would have a more ample compensation—a greater amount of remuneration. Why should the public officers be the only class not to submit to a reduction? He had been that day to a meeting of the Bank of New South Wales, at which it was resolved to reduce the salaries of the officers twenty-five per cent., with an understanding that at the end of three months they would be still further reduced, and a mercantile establishment with which he was acquainted had reduced salaries fifty per cent. [because their business had fallen away]. Well, had not the business of the colony fallen away, had not the revenue, the test of the business of the colony fallen away; was there one source of revenue that could be depended upon; had not the Governor admitted that he could not estimate its amount within £100,000. What would signify the Council keeping up the salaries if the revenue failed much more; did the Government Officers suppose the Council would so far stultify themselves as to impose an income tax as had been hinted at. If the Government Officers had any sympathy with the public in their distress, *they* would have come forward and offered to reduce their salaries. A man who had £1000 a year had the profits of £40,000 or £50,000. He was surprised at the reasonableness of the proposed reduction, and was surprised that instead of opposing it the Government Officers had not accepted it with acclamations. (Laughter.) Every general rule had its exceptions, and if the proposal worked injustice in any particular case, that case could be argued. If the Council went into individual cases, there would be many imputations of motives and suggestions that would be unpleasant, which would be avoided if his amendment was carried (hear); but he did not shrink from doing his duty, and was quite willing to go into the details of each case if the Council so decided. It was not to be supposed if the amendments were carried, that further reduction would be prevented; on the contrary, they would still enquire what departments could be done away with, in what departments supernumary young gentlemen could be spared; his experience in Government Offices was but small, but he never went into one that he did not find a number of persons doing nothing. The reductions proposed by Mr. Murray were very well as far as they went, and with the saving by the amendments and other reductions that could be pointed out, he thought a large amount would be saved to the country. He did hope that the Council would be enabled to save a large sum of money, which, for the first time, would be usefully applied. He said that the taxes of the colony, hitherto, have been malapplied, and that the colony has been distinguished by the amount of its salaries. Look at Canada. How is it, that with a population in this colony of one hundred and fifty thousand souls, the Government should cost £150,000, while for a smaller sum three millions of Canadians were governed? If the Council did not agree with the amendment, he felt that there would be no reduction at all: there would in the case of every officer be personal appeals which would prevent retrenchment; besides which, from the time of the session, his conviction was, that there would soon be empty benches on his side of the House, and the Government officers would have it all their own way.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that the public officers as public men courted enquiry into their duties and emoluments; there would be nothing invidious in such a scrutiny. Honorable members, it appeared, were in a hurry to go to their sheep-shearing; but they wished to fleece the public officers before they went. (Hear, hear.) This was certainly a stringent argument for the proposed mowing down of Government officers; the only difference between the member for Sydney and the member for Port Phillip being, that the scythe of one was eight per cent. longer than the scythe of the other. He contended that the proposed amendment was unjust, and he confided in the justice of the Council to reject it. Let every officer stand on his own merits. He would refer to his own case, and it was known to the whole colony that his duties had increased; that the year before he left the colony he sat as Grand Juror upon upwards of 1500 cases; and in the face of the Council and the colony he declared that for between seven and eight years he laboured for twelve hours a day without being from his duty for a week, and he asked if it would be justice to mow down his salary in the way proposed. If there was any useless office, abolish it; but he entreated them as men, having the welfare of the colony at heart, not to impair the efficiency of Government by any such general resolution as was proposed. He denied that living is cheaper now than when he arrived, in 1832: allusion had been made to his having made a great reduction in his house-rent; how he had taken a house at £15 a year lower than one he occupied in 1836, but it was not so good by £50 a year. The civil list appeared large, but it was to prevent the Government from being brought to a dead lock, as it was in Canada; and when the colony recovers its propriety, as he thought it soon would, it would be found in a few years, it would be insufficient, and as the colony extended, the civil list must be increased. The Government of this colony, on account of the dispersion of the inhabitants, must be expensive. He could show that the expense of prosecuting a man for stealing an old horse, not worth £5 was £120 for bringing witnesses from Moreton Bay. It was quite competent for the Council to refuse any thing beyond the civil list; but the fairest and most proper way would be, to go through the whole of the estimates, item by item.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that three official gentlemen had spoken, one after the other; but none of them had approached the grand question of where was the money to come from? He would ask, whether, since the estimates had been made out, the falling off had not even exceeded the Governor's estimate.

Mr. HAMILTON said, that he came to the Council thinking the amendments unjust, and prepared to vote against them, and he had heard nothing to make him alter his mind. It had been said that public feeling had been expressed strongly on the matter. He would ask, when?—and where? So far as he could ascertain, there was the greatest apathy on the matter. It was not the opinion of the public that there was any necessity for the measure; if the Press of the colony was to be looked upon as an index of public opinion, the feeling was the other way—and, he thought, most properly the other way: for the Council had no right to legislate in the dark. He was of opinion that it would be most unjust. The invidiousness of examining into the salaries of particular officers he thought was a most weak argument in favour of the amendments. If any member thought that any particular salary was too high, and ought to be reduced, it was his duty to the public—to his constituents, if he were an elected member—to vote against it, and show his reasons for so doing. The resolutions that were proposed he considered idle and selfish: idle, because they were only intended to save time; and selfish, because they were meant to protect hon. members from an accusation of being influenced in their votes by personal motives. Another circumstance which would induce him to vote against the resolutions was, that it was out of the power of the Council to deal with the most important salaries, and while it was so he would not deal with those which happened to be within their reach. If it was the opinion of the Council that the salaries were too much, he thought that the best mode to pursue would be, to draw up a representation on the subject showing, what, in the opinion of the Council, ought to be the amount of salaries, and transmit it to the Secretary of State. It had been argued that living was lower now than it was three or four years since: but for whose benefit was it that prices were raised a few years since? Who invited capital to the colony? When sheep were £2 a head and meat doubled its price, did the settlers then say to the Government Officers, you can hardly live now, we will increase your salaries? No, they were allowed to struggle in the best way they could, and now that the settlers are in difficulties the Government officers are to be turned round upon, and their salaries cut down. If the principle of the learned member for Sydney was followed out, if the revenue was to fail entirely, instead of new taxes being devised, the Government officers would be expected to work for nothing.

Mr. WENTWORTH: Non constat that they would do any work at all.

Mr. HAMILTON continued: If the honorable gentleman liked to live without the protection of the law, if he wished to see a state of anarchy, well and good; but a great part of the increased expenditure had been incurred by the compliance of the Government with the urgent remonstrances of the settlers for protection. By affirming a general principle the Council would be tying its hands, and would be prevented from doing justice. It had been urged that time would be saved, and the argument was evidently intended to have effect upon country members who are naturally anxious to be able to get to their sheep-shearing; he was as anxious as any one to be attending to his private affairs, but sooner than affirm the principles of the amendment he would wait for two months.

Mr. COWPER said, that as the country members had been specially alluded to, he would say, that he was as well prepared as any honorable gentleman, to sit for three months rather than not dispose of this, the important matter that would come under their consideration, in a way that would be satisfactory to those immediately concerned, and their constituents. He had examined the Estimates carefully, and was of opinion that the sum reserved for the civil list was sufficient to meet all the objects contemplated. The sum that was taken from the consideration of the Council as a civil list was, he considered, a grievance which the Council should protest against in the regular way. The honorable gentleman then went on at some length to show, that by reducing the establishments, and only allowing £5,000 to meet unforeseen demands under the Church Act, instead of £12,000, as proposed by the Estimates, the sum of £81,000 would not be exceeded—but was called to order, for not keeping to the question before the Committee: he concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, that the Council feel aggrieved by so large a sum being reserved for the civil list, which it considered a direct invasion of its constitutional privileges.

The resolution was not seconded, and consequently fell to the ground.

Mr. THERRY said, that the schedules were never intended by Parliament to limit the amount for the services contained in them; but were merely as a minimum; and when the members talked of constitutional privileges, what privileges had they beyond what the Act of Parliament (which reserved the civil list) gave them? (The honorable member then explained the history of these schedules, which arose from the government of Canada having, immediately before the rebellion, been brought to a stand still for want of funds.) He opposed the amendments, because they were indiscriminate, and would work unjustly, as they were to be applied to all, whether over worked, or ill paid, or over paid. Those officers who came out from England on a fixed salary had a right to retain that salary while they continued to perform their duties honestly and efficiently. Since the salaries were apportioned, in 1828, the population and the duties of the government officers had quadrupled, but he had never asked for any addition, nor did he expect it. The proposed reduction was, in fact, an income tax, and he thought it should apply to all, and not be confined to government officers only. He did not believe there would be any want of revenue, for even if it should fall off £1000 a week more than was expected, it would still be more than the estimates. He considered that he had a vested interest in his salary, and that the integrity and good faith of the colony was bound to preserve it.

Dr. NICHOLSON thought that the Council should on every opportunity express its sense of the distrust of the character and loyalty of the people of the colony, which had been shown by dealing with the civil list the same as had been done with Canada. It was true, the Council was called into existence by Parliament; but there were certain indefeasible rights which even the omnipotence of Parliament could not deprive them of, and one was the right of being taxed only by their representatives. He did not think the amendments proposed would work fairly; they had no resource left but to go through the estimates in detail; some salaries he thought would bear being cut down 50 per cent., and others might be abolished altogether. The Civil Engineer's Department cost a large sum, for which there was no adequate return. The charge which the Council ought emphatically to oppose was the police and gaol expenses, rendered necessary in a great degree by the presence among us of convicts and expirees from Norfolk Island, and making the colonists the gaolers of England.

Mr. WALKER said, that if the Council did not reduce the salaries in this way there would be no reduction at all. What was the Council appointed for but to enquire into the finances of the colony? They were bound by no contracts previously made. Government officers had speculated as well as others, and some of them had been fortunate. Private parties had reduced their expenses, and Government officers must do the same.

Mr. BOWMAN agreed with the last speaker. There must be a reduction in Government officers of every class: where was the money to come from to pay them at their present rates? It had been said, stop the public works; but he should oppose that, for money so spent, was spent among those in distress.

Mr. WINDEYER spoke in favour of the amendments at considerable length. There might be cases of hardship under the amendments, but it was for those who pretended to see them to point them out. The Government officers had been appointed by irresponsible persons: for the sake of patronage offices had been multiplied in all the colonies, but particularly in this, where offices had been made for persons sent out to be provided for: the colony could not continue to pay the present salaries. In his opinion some budget ought to have been presented, and some head of a department prepared to give such explanations as the House had a right to expect. He regarded £750 now better pay than £1000 was three years ago; he also replied at considerable length to Mr. Murray, by suggesting, that it was the duty of the House to send home, by means of their estimates, a specimen of those salaries which the colony could barely afford to pay, by reducing those at present before them, and then he had no doubt but their case would be seriously considered.

Mr. THERRY, in explanation of the charge made against him by the preceding speaker, of having introduced the new Court of Requests Bill, which he has the appointment to carry into operation, at an increase of salary amounting to £200 per annum, denied that he had ever used his situation to make a good salary for himself. The Bill had not even originated with the Government, but had been forced upon it by the public representatives in the late Council.

Mr. WINDEYER denied having ever had the least intention of making such a charge against Mr. Therry, and was sorry if he had been so far misunderstood.

Dr. LANG, in explanation to some remarks by Mr. Therry, stated, that his reason for proposing an equal reduction was, that he thought every salary had been properly adjusted; but, from the discussion which had taken place, he found he had not properly understood the matter: for it appeared some had got the lion's share, and were as well secured of the same by their keeper (Lord Stanley) as the Emperor Bajazet was in the cage, in which he was carried about by Timor the Tartar; in fact, Lord Stanley had written over the cage he referred to, No member of this Council can enter here.

Mr. FOSTER briefly replied to the arguments for reduction, by stating his opinion that all the modes of doing so which were of the same nature with the first before the House, were little else than a mode of shirking the question, to get clear of the labour of going through the items *seriatim*. If they would enquire, and make it apparent where reductions were necessary, he would go to the utmost with any of them.

After a few words in reply by **Mr. WALKER**, his amendment was put, when the votes were—ayes 11, noes 20; majority 9.

Ayes.	Noes.
Ebden	Colonial Secretary
Walker	Colonial Treasurer
Dr. Thomson	Attorney-General
W. C. Wentworth	Com. of the Forces
Bowman	Collector of Customs
Lawson	Auditor-General
Coghill	M'Leay
Lord	Jones
Dr. Lang	Icely
Suttor	Hamilton
Windeyer, teller.	Blaxland
	Macarthur
	Berry
	Dumaresq
	Dr. Nicholson
	Murray
	Berry
	Foster
	Cowper
	Therry, teller.

A second division then took place for the reduction to the same amount, according to Mr. Wentworth's sliding scale, when the numbers were—Noes, 24; Ayes, 7.—Majority, 17.

Mr. WINDEYER then proposed an adjournment, which was also lost, the numbers being—Adjourn, 9. Go on, 21.—Majority, 12

Mr. WINDEYER then repeated Mr. Walker's amendment, only substituting *twenty* for *twenty-five*, when the numbers were, Ayes 11, Noes 19; majority, 8.

Mr. WALKER repeated the same motion, only substituting the word *ten* for *twenty*, when the numbers were, Ayes 14, Noes 16; majority, 2.

The following were the votes on this division.

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Ebden	Colonial Secretary
Walker	Colonial Treasurer
Wentworth	Attorney-General
Bowman	Com. of the Forces
Lawson	Auditor-General
Coghill	Collector of Customs
Dr. Lang	Mr. M'Leay
Mr. Suttor	Dr. Nicholson
Dr. Thompson	Mr. Hamilton
Mr. Dumaresq	H. Macarthur
Cowper	Berry
Panton	Foster
Bradley	Murray
Windeyer (teller).	Jones
	Icely
	Therry (teller).

After the above division, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said, he had no inclination to continue the discussion further.

After a short conversation, the house adjourned at about half past eleven.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Thomas M'Court, a single meeting: Thomas Gorman, £4 10s. 1d.

In the estate of Jeremiah Morris, a single meeting was held, but no claims were proved.

In the estate of R. and T. Coveny, a special meeting: R. Cooper and Co., £78 12s. 2d.; H. Moore, £462; J. F. Ross, £102 8s. 2d.; The Savings' Bank, £370 19s.

In the estate of Charles Cumming Innes, a single meeting was held, but no claims were proved.

In the estate of Horswell and Brice, a single meeting: William Smith, £6 5s. 2d.; Robert Clark, £5 2s. 1d.; Ann Smith, £8 15s. 2d.; James Pornell, £5 19s. 4d.; S. Butcher, £8 17s. 10d.; J. N. Smith, £8.

In the estate of Thomas Lewis, a single meeting: J. F. Lloyd, £24; J. Begare, £30; Underwood and Hayes, £20 18s.

In the estate of E. Youngman and Co., a second meeting: R. Dacre, £51 4s. 10d.; J. Moring, £3 16s. 3d.; H. Youngman, £135 11s.; the estate of J. S. Norrie, £12s. 9s. 9d.; J. Charters, £6 19s.; J Robertson, £10.

In the estate of Vernon Puzey, a second meeting: M. Darcey, £2 18s.; B. Selkrig, £153 9s. 8d.; J. Peek, £14 0s. 6d.; Josephine Reus, £67 9s. 7d.; the Bank of New South Wales, £156 6s. 1d.; Underwood and Hayes, £7 12s.; the estate of J. H. Potts, £3; H. Fisher, £39 10s.; Thacker, Mason, and Co., £58 19s. 4d.; G. Evans, £10 3s.

In the estate of Michael Gaynor, a single meeting: J. Solomon, £27 1s. 8d.; ditto, a second claim, £18; W. Barnett, £67 11s. 1d.; J. M'Alister, £16 5s.; J. Sly, £51 12s. 9d.; T. W. Bowden, £4 12s. 4d.; C. Hansley, £5 13s.; Hughes and Hosking, £182 16s.; G. Watson, £10 2s.; J. S. Yarnton, £14 12s. 10d.; J. W. Mullett, £35; Robert Spencer, £37 18s. 4d.; T. and M. Woolley, £20 13s. 5d.; J. Bradford, £4 13s.; J. Downes, £5 12s.; Harpur, Blundell, and Co., £260 10s. 6d.; S. Lyons, £100 14s. 7d.; the Australian Auction Company, £65 5s. 8d; J Barnet, £3 16s; W. Walker and Co., £12 12s.

ERRATUM.—In yesterday's *Herald*, in the claims against Walford's estate, read John Hosking's claim for £170 was not admitted.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

R. G. Dunlop and Co., an adjourned special meeting, at one o'clock.

J. W. Passmore, a special meeting, at half-past one.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

William Tavener, a third meeting, at ten o'clock.

John Terry Hughes, an adjourned first meeting, at half past ten.

Michael Gaynor, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past one.

The Supreme Court will sit to-day, at the usual hour, to dispose of Insolvency Business

CITY COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the City Council will be held in the Town Hall, on Friday next, the 29th September, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. To proceed with the business standing postponed, of which notice has already been given.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Alderman MACDERMOTT:—

That the Council do proceed to the election of an Alderman, on Friday, the 29th instant, in the room of Francis Mitchell, Esq., resigned.

CAMPBELLTOWN *District* COUNCIL.—A Special General Meeting of the District Council of Campbelltown, Camden, Narellan, and Picton, will be held on Tuesday, the 3rd of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, Camden, in accordance with the twenty-second clause of the Charter incorporating the said Districts, to take into consideration and determine the place at which the Meetings of the said Council shall be held, the appointment and salaries of the district officers, and such other preliminary measures as may be requisite to enable the said Council to commence upon its duties.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—STANLEY.—A proclamation appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, directing that Courts of Requests shall be holden for the county of Stanley, at the Court House, in the town of Brisbane, on the first Monday, and the following days respectively in the months of February, May, August, and November.

DISTRICT OF SYDNEY.—We mentioned yesterday, that we were surprised to find by Mr. Wells's map, that there are only fifty-seven thousand acres of appropriated land in the district of Sydney. A correspondent assures us that there is some great mistake in the matter, and that instead of one thousand acres, as stated in Mr. Wells's assessment, there are eight thousand three hundred and twenty-six acres of granted land in the parish of Concord, and we have before us a list of the grantees and the quantity conveyed to each. We have only room to-day to notice, that the error has occurred, and shall take an opportunity of making further enquiries.

COURT OF EQUITY.—This Court was opened yesterday *pro forma*, before His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen; but as there was no business before the Court, it was immediately adjourned till ten o'clock on Friday next.

VILLAGE OF BLAYNEY.—A site has been fixed upon for a village at Blayney, King's Plains, in the county of Bathurst, on a portion of the Church and School lands; a copy of the approved plan can be seen at the Office of the Surveyor General, in Sydney, and at the Police Office, Carcoar.

THE POSTPONED SALE, by Mr. Chapman of the Elizabeth-street allotments, from Thursday last to this day, will take place on the ground, precisely at eleven o'clock, when it is hoped the disappointment of the past will be amply compensated by the bargains in freehold property, which the capitalist and builder may pick up this week.—*Communicated.*

CATTLE SALE.—Mr. Stubbs invites attention to the important sale of a very valuable mixed herd of cattle, running in the Wellington district, at twelve o'clock precisely, and which will be this day put up, (at the risk of a former purchaser), with all the working bullocks, horses, &c., as per inventory, of a first-class establishment.—*Communicated.*

BODY FOUND.—Yesterday evening, as Mr. Siddons was going down the harbour, he fell in with a body floating, which he took to Watson's Bay, where it now is waiting for an inquest. It is supposed to be the body of Mr. Curtis, who was drowned by the upsetting of a boat on the 13th instant

ROBBERY OF THE WINDSOR MAIL.—THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.—It having been represented to the Government that the Windsor Mail was stopped on the morning of the 22nd of September, by three armed men, near M'Roberts's public-house, and midway between Parramatta and Windsor, and the mail-bag from the latter place forcibly taken possession of; His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that a reward of ten pounds will be paid to any free person or persons who shall apprehend and lodge any of the said offenders in any of Her Majesty's gaols, and that if apprehended by a prisoner of the Crown, application will be made to Her Majesty for the allowance to him of a conditional pardon.

MILITARY FRAUD.—We perceive by the Indian papers, that Quarter-Master Sarson, of H. M. 17th Regt., has, by a system of fraudulent entries, embezzled the large sum of 47,000 rupees, of which he has been convicted; bills on different parts of the world which he received funds to pay were also left unpaid. The Commander-in-Chief severely reprimanded the Commanding Officer and President of the Mess Committee, for neglecting to see that the Quarter Master did his duty.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. à'Beckett's second lecture on Animal Mechanics, was honoured by the presence of His Excellency, and Lady Gipps, on Monday evening last, at the School of Arts.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The following extract from the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland will be read with interest:—"Communications were read from the the Synod of Australia and the Presbytery of Irvine, relative to the deposition of Dr. Lang for schismatic courses. Remitted to the Presbytery of Irvine to ascertain from the records of the Synod of Australia what were the grounds on which that deposition took place; and if these were found to be sufficient for warranting deposition, to declare that Dr. Lang is no longer a minister of this Church, and incapable of receiving any presentation as a minister of this Church. A communication was read from the Presbytery of Australia, stating that Mr. Gregor, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Aberdeen, after going out to Australia, had joined the Episcopal Church. The case was remitted to the Presbytery of Aberdeen to proceed with it in the usual way."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As your columns are ever open to the cause of justice and humanity, to the powerless as the powerful, I take the liberty of addressing you on the motion about to be moved by Dr. Lang on Tuesday next, when the Estimates for the year 1844 come under the consideration of the Council, to the effect, that the salaries of all persons, without distinction, in the service of the Government, be reduced twenty-five per cent. from the 1st January next. However necessary the exercise of economy may be in the present state of the finance of the colony, it is to be hoped the Council will pause ere it gives its consent to a measure so sweeping, and consider whether it may touch a class whose present incomes require the strictest economy, and forbearance of everything, save what is absolutely necessary "to keep the body parting with the soul"—(well might Mr. Wentworth call us "poor devils"); that there is such a class will strike every member when arrived at those portions of the Estimates "the extra clerks" on 5s. and 6s. per diem; the writer, as one of the latter class, will ask the hon. and reverend member for Port Phillip, whether he does not think that amount small to maintain himself, wife, and family (if so circumstanced), in the commonest decency. £109 per annum with twenty-five per cent. off, leaves about £82; out of this the hapless clerk will have to pay for the meanest habitation ten shillings per week or £26 the year, leaving £56 for every other necessary; and with such an amount can any one appear in attire the least suitable to the station even of the humblest clerk? Would it be pleasing to the sight of honorable members and heads of departments to see the seats in government offices occupied by a parcel of persons of "sans culotte" appearance? This must be the case, or the rooms become vacant, should the intended motion be carried. It may be urged that those clerks who have been some time on six shillings per diem, their conduct and efficiency must have been such as to offer no claim to preferment, therefore their services cannot be of much value. But it will be perceived by honorable members that promotions take place only as vacancies occur; and sometimes years intervene before such opportunities arise, and it is possible that clerks, though on the lowest scale of salaries, may not be performing the least important duties. In conclusion, I ask whether it would not be cruel to deprive those who are struggling to deserve encouragement, of so large a portion of their already very inadequate income.

AN EXTRA CLERK.

September 22, 1843.

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—There is an old saying, that one fault-mender is more useful than three fault-finders, I aim at being the former, and if you deem the few following remarks worthy of insertion in your valuable journal, they are at your service.

It was observed by an honorable member of the Council, a week or two ago, that two pounds are now worth as much as three pounds were three years ago, and it would seem that His Excellency the Governor agrees with him, as he very considerately says, "that in consequence of living being just now comparatively cheap in Sydney, he has an intention (in prospective) of reducing the clerks salaries" Now, I would humbly submit, that if one hundred per annum now, is equivalent to what one hundred and fifty was three years ago, one thousand is also equal to fifteen hundred, or two thousand to three. I am fully aware of the propriety, the expediency, and the imperative necessity of reducing the public expenditure to the lowest possible scale, consistent with the efficient discharge of the public duty, but let some regard be paid to justice. If a general reduction be made in the salaries of the officers employed in the different departments, let it commence at the top of the tree; the temporary cheapness of provisions must affect those who have large establishments to keep up, in a much greater degree than it affects clerks, who are mostly single young men who live in boarding houses, and are compelled to practise economy in order to appear like gentlemen and pay their way; I know there *are* some who do not do this, but who spend their salaries in low dissipation, leaving their tradesmen unpaid, and destroying the general character of the gentlemen in the public offices; let these be dismissed, and let the Council insist that efficiency and character, and not interest, be studied in the contemplated reduction. Look again at the scale of remuneration, is it just that the clerks in the Treasury, for instance, (who have complicated accounts to make up every day, money to receive, and responsibility to incur), should only be paid at the same rate as those who have merely to copy letters, the drafts of which are written for them? Again, in the estimates for the Surveyor-General's Office, the estimate *for* the clerks exceeds the amount of that for the same number of draftsmen; in fact the whole system wants to be re-modelled, and let us hope that the Legislative Council will satisfy themselves as to who are the persons employed by the Government; whether efficient or inefficient; men of education, or the reverse; boys, or men of experience; and what are their characters and respective claims upon the Government. Observation has convinced me that the whole work might be done quite as well at half the expense to the colony, if steady and competent persons *only* were employed and adequately paid.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
AN OLD CLERK.

LABOUR AT BATHURST.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Seeing in your paper of this morning the report of a public meeting held at Bathurst on the 21st instant, relative to the question of labour, I feel myself called upon to make a few observations on the second resolution passed at that meeting; and in doing so, I think I need only here state that I never, in my legislative capacity, alluded in any way to the rate of wages paid to labourers, either at Bathurst or any other country district, but spoke of Sydney only, when I said that men could be had for £12 and £15 per annum; I also stated that I thought the Government ought not to employ any single men in Sydney, as I was sure any number of that class, then out of work, could readily find employment up the country as shepherds and labourers, if they would consent to take a low rate of wages; and in justice to myself I must here state that since my stay in Sydney, two months, I have repeatedly offered to send up any number of men, at the above rates, to several of the gentlemen who took part at that meeting.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. SUTTOR.

Sydney, September 26.

INSOLVENT AUCTIONEERS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Perhaps you would be kind enough to inform me through your journal, whether, when an auctioneer becomes insolvent, those persons for whom he has sold goods, stand in the same position with respect to the price of their goods, as ordinary creditors to the amount of their debts? By answering the above, you would confer a favour on a *poor man.*

Sydney, September 21. J. S. P.

[Yes: it is a debt due by the auctioneer, and must share the same fate as other debts.—EDS.]

COLONIAL MANUFACTURES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—It has been a matter of surprise to myself and several others, that no person has been so far excited by the spirit of enterprise, as to turn the skins of the 10,000 sheep, slaughtered weekly at the different Boiling-down Establishments, to some better account than is at present done. An export might be made, to the amount of several thousand pounds annually, in the shape of *parchment*; or, even should sufficient inducement not be held out to export, why not manufacture for colonial consumption? Parchment is at present sold at most exorbitant prices, and great quantities are used in the different offices in Sydney. It has been stated, that there is not a person in the colony competent to make parchment; but this is almost impossible. Among the thousands of emigrants landed in Australia, there is every probability that manufacturers of this article may be found; but if not, there would be no great expense in inducing a practical man to come out: and I am confident, that any person who might take up this matter would make, in a couple of years, cent. per cent. of his money. Hoping, should this idea meet your approbation, that you will give it publicity, through the medium of your valuable journal,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
September 22. ENGROSSER.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Super Domestics, &c.; also, at 11 o'clock, Sheep, Cattle, and Station, at Brogo, near Broulee.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, Cattle, Working Bullocks, Stock and Draft Horses, Dray, Dressing Case, Gun, &c.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Parasols, Saddlery, Harness, Spirits, Wines, Groceries, &c.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS.—On the Paddington Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Sundry Merchandise, Office Furniture, and Lease of Wharf and Premises.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Patent Manilla Cordage; at 12 o'clock, the schooner *Mary Ann*, 51 tons, and Stores.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—On the premises, Market-street, This Morning, Stock-in-Trade of Oils, Colours, Glass, Brushes &c.

MR. W. H. CHAPMAN.—At the Cattle Market, at 11 o'clock, Fat Bullocks; on the ground, Elizabeth-street South, beyond Mr. J. T. Hughes's Brewery, at 11 o'clock, Allotments of Land.

MR. T. S. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, the brig *Bee*, 134 tons, and a Chronometer.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 9 for 10 o'clock, Silks, Satins, Haberdashery, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Gold and Silver Lace, Ribbons, Fringe, Girdles, &c.

MR. A. POLACK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, a London-built Chariot and general Merchandise.

STEAM TO PORT PHILLIP AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

THE fine first-class Iron Steam-ship *SHAMROCK*, Commander Gilmore, will leave Sydney for Twofold Bay, Melbourne, and Launceston, on Tuesday, 3rd October, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon precisely. As the vessel will leave the Wharf punctually at the hour above stated, shippers are respectfully informed that no goods can be taken on board after 12 o'clock noon on the day previous to sailing, and passengers are requested to leave their names by the same time, in order that they may be cleared at the Water Police Office.

Fares and Freights as usual.

FRANCIS CLARKE,
Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company,
Sydney, September 26. 4410

FOR PORT PHILLIP DIRECT,

THE fine fast sailing brig *MARTHA*, 121 tons. This vessel having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to Mr. G. Thornton, Custom House, or to

JAMES WOOD.

Wood's Wharf, next Market Wharf,
September 26. 4412

FOR HOBART TOWN,

(To sail positively on Saturday morning, the 30th instant),

THE *WATERLILY*, 155 tons, John Hayle, commander. Shippers and passengers may rely upon her sailing on the day appointed. She has room for a few tons of light freight only, and three cabin passengers. Apply to Captain Hayle, on board at the Queen's Wharf, or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
4398 Queen street

FOR ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

THE fast-sailing Brig *DORSET*, D. Walsh, master, will sail for the above port on Thursday, 28th instant Apply to V. and E. Solomon, Wilson's Wharf, near the Queen's Wharf.

September 26. 4413

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.

THE FINE SCHOONER *THOMAS LORD*, 70 tons register, Brown, master, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, September 25. 4387

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

For light freight and passengers only.

THE FINE BARQUE *FANNY*, A 1, 300 tons, M. Andrew, Commander, having all her dead weight on board, is now ready to receive wool, and will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, to

A. GORE,
Or to J. B. METCALFE

September 27. 4397

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine fast-sailing Barque *TYRIAN*, 245 tons register, Robt. Augustin Clarkson, commander. Has her dead weight engaged, and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.,

Hunter-street, September 25. 4396

TO OWNERS AND CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

WANTED to Charter, a Vessel capable of carrying 400 tuns of oil; she will be required to proceed at once to New Zealand, calling at Port Nicholson, Cloudy Bay, Kapatie, and Mano, to take in her cargo, and sail from thence direct for London. Apply to

Mr. MOSES JOSEPH,
4372 George-street.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the first day of October next the following rates of interest will be charged and allowed by this Bank

INTEREST CHARGED.

On bills having less than 100 day to run, 6 per cent.

On bills having 100 days or more to run, 8 per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts, on the minimum balance of the month, 2 per cent.

On money lodged on Deposit Receipts, payable on three months' notice, 3 per cent.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. DUGUID,
Managing Director,

Commercial Bank Office, George-street,
Sydney, September 26. 4407

TO THE PUBLIC!

READ THE TEETOTALLER! READ THE TEETOTALLER of THIS DAY, 27th September, 1843.

Against lowering the Duties on Spirits. 4398

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from the 1st day of October next, the terms of business at this Bank will be as follows:—

INTEREST CHARGED.

On bills not having more than One hundred days to run, at the rate of six per cent. per annum

On bills having more than One hundred days to run, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum

INTEREST ALLOWED.

Current accounts.—On the lowest balance of each month, at the rate of two per cent. per annum.

On deposit receipts—requiring three months notice of withdrawal, at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

JAMES SEA, Manager.

Sydney, September 26. 4375

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 26th September, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Right Worshipful the Mayor will be in attendance at his Office, in the Town Hall, York-street, for the despatch of public business, on every lawful day, from 10 till 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,
JOHN RAE,
4371 Town Clerk.

A CARD.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, corner of King and Sussex streets, a Licensed Day and Night House, by EDWARD BIRMINGHAM, is conducted upon the principle of an Economical Inn, for the convenience and accommodation of up Country Settlers and Strangers.

E. B. is determined, by every possible exertion in his power, to merit a continuance of that extensive favour which he has hitherto received from his friends and customers generally. He pledges himself that none but Wines and Spirits of superior quality shall ever be introduced by him on the table, and which, with moderate charges and strict attention, he trusts will sufficiently ensure him that public support, which is the sole object and business of his life to desire. 4389

TAVISTOCK HOTEL,

BY CHARLES MARSH, LATE HOUSE STEWARD TO SIR RICHARD BOURKE K.C.B., &c., &c.

IN conformity with the wishes of numerous Friends, the Proprietor begs leave to notify that on and after Thursday next, the 28th instant, dinners of hot boiled beef with vegetables, and a glass of ale, will be ready from twelve to three o'clock each day, at the moderate charge of ONE SHILLING

The bill of fare hitherto provided, which has given such universal satisfaction, will be continued in the same style.

First-rate accommodation for SETTLERS and TRAVELLERS, on the most economical scale.

York and King streets, Tuesday,
September 26. 4411

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.

JAMES WALLER, corner of Pitt and Market-streets, having taken out a license, will in a few days commence practising as above, and begs to assure those parties who may patronise him, that his most serious attention and unremitting exertion shall at all times be applied to the advancement of their interest. He is now prepared to receive instructions from parties having any description of goods for sale, his charges for the disposal of which will be the lowest possible.

N.B.—Excellent dry stores, suitable for the reception of every description of goods.

Pitt-street, Sept. 25. 4388

RECOLLECT!!

MADE TO ORDER BY A TRADESMAN, A SUIT OF CLOTHES IN SIX HOURS.

FIRST and second qualities only are kept at this Establishment; inferior qualities can be had if required.

	£	s.	d.
A good suit, any colour	3	18	0
Best West of England dress suit.	5	13	0
Fashionable Summer frocks	1	17	6
Ditto ditto trousers ...	0	10	0
Colonial tweed ditto	0	15	0
Ditto ditto coats.........	1	15	0
Blue Jackets from £ 8s. to	2	2	0

Gentlemen will please to observe that, without exception, the articles must be paid for on delivery, or they will be charged the usual credit price.

H. HAYES, Tailor and Draper,
4418 Five doors North of the Royal Hotel.

MILITARY DRILLS AND DUCK.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON beg to call the attention of gentlemen to their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, having now for inspection choice selections of materials for the APPROACHING SEASON.

A very superior lot of SHRUNK MILITARY DRILLS AND DUCKS, which will be found superior to any in the Colony. Also, white Marseilles, Quiltings of the newest patterns, with fancy printed Cachmere silk and satin vestings

Extra super LUNETTE CLOTHS and patent CACHMERES, (for summer coats), Gambroons, Does ins, &c., &c.

Pite and Preston would more particularly solicit the favours of settlers and gentlemen from the interior, having now on hand some COLONIAL TWEEDS of an improved texture, and gentlemen can at all times depend upon having an extra suit MADE TO MEASURE with cut, quality, and workmanship, of the FIRST ORDER in TEN HOURS.

A complete assortment of every description of readymade clothing constantly on hand, superior grass cloth and shrunk drill jackets, duck and drill trowsers, white quilting vests, &c., &c.

P.S.—In order to meet the present depressed state of the times, the list of prices have been remodelled, as now exhibited in the department, and on inspection will be found lower than has ever been quoted by any respectable house in the colony.

Emporium, 34, Pitt-street. 4408

GLASS, CHINA, AND EARTHENWARES—SELLING OFF.

JOHN G. COHEN is disposing of the whole of the Stock of the late firm of John Cohen and Co., at prices far below manufacturers' rates, for the purpose of immediately closing the business.

Splendid china, tea, coffee, and toilet services; handsome dinner services, and every article in earthenware. A great variety of cut glass decanters, wines, tumblers, &c., &c.

Up-country dealers and storekeepers liberally treated with, and all goods packed free of expense.

63, George-street, opposite the Market Pump.
4392

FISHING TACKLE.

R. O. REILLY having received the usual season's supply of the above, invites lovers of the sport to inspect his choice and well-selected stock, comprising every USEFUL article, among which are—

Patent Hemp and Flax Lines, Twist furnished Lines, Reels, Floats, Swivels

100 HANKS BEST SALMON GUT

Gut Hooks, No. 1 to 13, best Kirbys

Artificial Flies, Hair Lines, Gut Lines

Hooks of every size, and Brass Wired ditto

Plummets, Disgorgers, &c., &c., &c.

City Ironmongery Warehouse,
4346 Late Holdsworth's, 74, George-street

MASDEU.

ON SALE by the undersigned, at fifteen shillings per dozen, about 50 dozen (in 3 dozen packages) Masdeu, a noted summer and dinner wine being of a quality that combines the flavour of Claret with the strength of Port, and makes excellent Negus.

FREDERICK MORRIS.

Charlotte-place, Church-hill,
September 27. 4382

SPANISH OLIVES.

NOW LANDING, ex *PERSIAN*, and on sale by the undersigned, for cash only, a few kegs of the above in prime condition.

L. AND S. SPYER,
4400 Queen's place.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

THE undersigned have a few tons still on board.

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO,
Harrington-street.

September 26. 4405

TO BE EXCHANGED, for a Cottage in Sydney or its immediate neighbourhood, about fifteen acres of LAND within half an hour's row of Darling Harbour. The land is beautifully situated at a point commanding an extensive view, and a water frontage There are a cottage and two men's huts on the land, and about six acres are in cultivation as a garden and orchard. Apply to Mr. Blackman, Auctioneer, George-street. 4401

TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has been honoured with instructions to sell, by private contract, the following articles:—

Ten casks, each two cwt., Epsom salts
One cask tartaric acid cryst.
One cask rape seed
Four casks canary seed
Two ditto hemp seed
One case essence of lemon
Three cases Congreves
One bale E. Ind. senna
One chest gum Arabic
Two casks chipped logwood
One cask powd. cream tartar
One cask powd. turmeric
One box brown and white Windsor soap
One cask solut. chlor. calcis
One cask br. carb. soda
One cask sub carb soda
One cask pulv. tart soda
One cask corrosive sublimate
One cask powd. coriander seed
One cask blue stone
One cask carb. ammonia
Three jars chloride of lime
Two casks castor oil
One keg acet plumbi
Two casks arsenic
One chest Spanish juice
One box, containing—Oil rosemarine, piequi anisi carisi caryophil, cassia and menthæ pis.
One cask pulv. lini

Several cases, containing—Muriate antimony, ether sulphuric, liquor ammonia fortiss., spir. ammonia, aqua flor. aurant, aqua sambuci, aqua rosæ, spir ether nitros fort., acid acet. fortiss., lavender water, acid oxalic, pulv. antim. tart., creta gallica, pulv. uva ursæ gum gamboge, gum guiaca, gum tragacanth, hydrarg. c. creta, pulv. sulph. potass, pulv. antimonial, pulv iridis florent, sulph. zinci guigu. lozenges, Marshall's ceratu, pulv. cubeb. pulv gallar, gum catichu, gum kino, gum sary draconis, rad. anchesa, cochineal, fol. digitalis, lopus calmenoee, pulv. rhæ, camphor, fol. rosa rub, poor man's plaster, aloes socoti, bole Armenian, Tonquin beans, cantharides, senna Alexand., gum opii, conf. flavæ, em pl. cantharides, annatto, powdered scammony, pulv. cinchon, rad. gentian, isinglass, mur. of morphia, argente nitros, confect. senna, ext. colocynth, ext. hyosciani, ext. rhæ. lint, sulph. quinine, elaterium, with a great variety of other drugs and chemicals.

ALSO,

Superior sherry, in cases
Ditto, in casks of all sizes
Bottled port
Dunbar's ale and porter
Lemon syrup, in one dozen cases.

Any part of the above may be had at very low prices, on application at the office of

GEORGE A. LLOYD.

Bridge street, September 27. 4380

FOR PRIVATE SALE, LANDING THIS DAY.

TWO cases silks
Six ditto prints
One ditto gloves
One ditto stocks
One ditto German silver ware

By A. POLACK,
4402 Late Bank of Australia.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MR. POLACK has just received his annual consignment of Sherry Wines, in butts and hogsheads. The quality of this wine is so well known to consumers for the last twelve years that all previous shipments have been engaged previous to arrival. At present there remains a few of the above packages unsold.

Late Bank of Australia. 4406

TO BUILDERS, &c.

FOR SALE, six hundred and ninety-eight pieces of three-inch red and white Baltic Deals, sawn and unsawn, will be sold cheap from the ship *Wilson* just arrived, in lots to suit purchasers.

4411 GEORGE SMALL, George street.

CHEAP AND GOOD SHINGLING.

THE Undersigned offers to do good sound shingling (finding shingles, shingle nails, and labour) for the sum of 18s. per square.

CHARLES EVANS,

Lower George-street, next to Fearnley's, opposite the site of the Old Gaol. 4364

FOR SALE a Goldfinder Entire Colt, three years old, and of great promise; colour, a dark bay with black points, and free from white; stands about sixteen hands. The above horse is now in the hands of the breaker at Narellan, Cowpasture Road. For particulars apply to B. Blackwell, Woodburn, Picton. 4368

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned wishes to sell saddlery by commission, will be satisfied with a small per-centage, and can give respectable references

THOMAS DAVIS, Saddler,
4409 Pitt street North

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, as China, Glass and Earthenware dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Signed {JOHN G. COHEN, GEORGE N SOLOMON.

Witness—RICHARD GARRETT.

Sydney, May 23, 1843. 4393

ALL amounts due to the above firm are requested to be paid, on or before the first of November next, to avoid legal proceedings.

JOHN G. COHEN.

63, George-street, September 26. 4391

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnery of the Firm of Ironside and Rich, Brokers and Commission Agents, Lower George-street, has been dissolved from this date, the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three. In consequence of the departure and absence of Mr. Rich from the colony, this dissolution is resolved on and announced by the undersigned as the senior partner and representative of the Firm.

JAMES IRONSIDE.

Sydney, September 26. 4394

WANTED to purchase, One hundred Steers, from twelve to eighteen months old; or fifty Steers and fifty Heifers, about the same age, must be quiet cattle; milkers' calves would be preferred; to be delivered at or about the crossing place of the Murrumbidgee, Port Phillip Road. Letters, with price, &c., to be addressed, post paid, X. X. X., care of Mr. Mate, innkeeper, Tarcutta Creek, Murrumbidgee, Gundagai.

September 19. 4366

NURSERYMAID WANTED.—A tidy good tempered girl, between sixteen and twenty years of age, may hear of a situation on application at the *Herald* Office. None need apply unless they can obtain a good character from their last situation. 4422

WANTED, a female servant, to do plain cooking, and to make herself generally useful. Apply, between ten and twelve a. m., and twelve and one, p. m., to Mrs. Trood, O'Connell-street, next the Club House. A good character indispensable. 4395

GOVERNESS.—A young lady, recently arrived in the colony, wishes a situation in a well principled family, where she will have a comfortable home. Salary is no object. She is of highly respectable connexions, most liberally educated, and has had much experience and success in teaching on the continent of Europe, as well as in the mother country Most satisfactory testimonials and references can be given. Letters addressed M. J., *Herald* Office, will be attended to. 4363

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man of steady habits, who has a thorough knowledge of the spirit trade, the making of cordials, beers, &c., and keeping accounts, and who can be recommended, is desirous of a situation in town or country. Would have no objection to make himself generally useful in an hotel or tavern. Address to E. V., at Mr. Jamieson's, Windmill-street. 4384

TO LET, a commodious house, situated in the best part of Fort-street, rent moderate. For terms enquire of W. Wallis Builder, Elizabeth-street North. 4367

HOUSE TO LET.—To Let, at the Glebe, a House containing seven rooms, cellars, detached kitchen, and servants' room, stabling, &c. Apply at Forsyth Cottage, Glebe, to GEO. MILLER.

4365

TO LET, Aspinall Lodge, Elizabeth-street, opposite the Hay Market, containing eight rooms and kitchen, with coach-house and [illegible] stable. Enquire of Mrs Chisholm, [illegible] House, Newtown; or of Mr. Smith, builder, Castlereagh-street 4385

SALES BY AUCTION.

POSTPONED TO THIS DAY.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

STATION. SHEEP, CATTLE, AND ALL THE IMPROVEMENTS THEREON.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to submit for sale by public auction, by order of the Trustees, Captain W. Odrey and W. Dumaresq, Esq., at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

The Station called BROGO, within about fifty miles of the Coast, at Broulee, with about two thousand Sheep, belonging to the estate together with the Huts, Stockyards, Paddocks, Growing Wheat, Garden, and Farming Implements and Working Bullocks, with Dray, &c., as under,

1000 Ewes of ages, with lambs at their feet
264 Maiden Ewes
621 Mixed flock of Rams and Wethers

1885 Head of Sheep, more or less, with all lambs under six months old given in.
6 Working bullocks
1 Horse.

THREE HUTS.—One superior, with four rooms; barn, and sheep-shed enclosed with a two-rail fence; nine-acre paddock sown with wheat, a small stock-yard, half-acre garden enclosed with five-feet paling, two hundred hurdles; all the implements are nearly new—dray, plough, harrow, two mills with sieves, yokes, bows, chains, &c. for eight bullocks, saws, axes, spades, hoes, cooking utensils, meat casks &c., &c.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place.

Terms at sale. 4373

UNRESERVED SALE OF WINES AND TOBACCO,

TO PAY STORE RENT AND OTHER CHARGES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by public auction at Unwin's Warehouses situated at the back of Her Majesty's Customs, by order of Mr. Henry Fisher, lessee, on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant. at 11 o'clock, unless the warehouse rent on the same be paid on or before the day of sale.

WD conjoined & Co., ex *Bristolian.*

Thirty pipes red wine, warehoused by William Drake and Co., in April, 1841

C F. W, ex *Guanca.*

Twenty-eight cases wine, containing 168 dozen warehoused by C. F. Warne, in July, 1841

HH conjoined, ex *Seppings.*

Three hundred bales tobacco.

Terms at sale. 4214

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES & OTHERS. WINES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

(TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at Eleven o'clock,

Twelve quarter-casks very superior Sherry, having been stored upwards of three years
Six hogsheads ditto ditto
Twenty cases, 3 dozen each, ditto ditto
Ten ditto ditto old Port.

Terms—Cash. 4374

CHRONOMETER.

Immediately after the sale of the brig *Bee.*

MR. T. S. MORT will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday), the 27th instant, at his temporary rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, at Twelve o'clock.

No. 177.—A first-rate Chronometer.

The above is made by Carter, and can be confidently recommended for its excellent rate.

Terms at sale. 4416

ELEGANT STANHOPE.

MR. T. S. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at half-past Twelve o'clock,

A new and elegant Stanhope, made to order by Messrs. J. P. Thomson and Co., of this city, built in their best style, remarkably strong, and so constructed that on opening the boot behind a seat for a third person presents itself.

Terms, cash. 4415

FRENCH TOYS, CONFECTIONARY, FRUITS, JAMS, PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.

MR. T. S. MORT will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, without any reserve, at his temporary rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, at half past eleven o'clock,

G F C
27 to 32 Five cases containing—snuff boxes, composition dolls (with fixed and movable eyes,) Noah's arks, boys' guns, pistols, whips, tops, trumpets, marbles, balls, battledores, skipping ropes, &c.
34, 35 Two cases Confectionery, consisting of peppermint, lemon and other lozenges, jujubes, acidulated drops, &c., &c.
67, 68, 69, 70 Four cases, each 3 dozen pints, assorted sauces
75 One ditto, 2 dozen pints, whole anchovies.
76 One ditto, 3 ditto ditto, French capers.
77 One ditto 4 ditto half pints ditto.
78 to 83 Six cases, each 1 dozen, bottled fruits, assorted black and red currants, raspberries, &c., &c.
84 to 85 Two cases, each containing, 15 glass jars of assorted jams, jellies, &c., in beautiful condition, viz., raspberry and strawberry jam, red and black currant jelly, orange-marmalade.

Terms at sale. 4417

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO,

Ex *Emma*, from Liverpool.

MR. T. S. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at half-past Eleven o'clock, without any reserve whatever,

E & H—Sixteen half-tierces Negrohead square fig tobacco, bonded in Pollard's Stores. Samples of each package may be seen at the auctioneer's.

Terms at sale. 4414

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, AND THE TRADE.

MR. STUBBS will sell, at his Mart, King-street, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next, at Eleven o'clock precisely, viz:—

1 Cask

A

§ 25.—Containing 16 11-12 dozen whitewash brushes

10 11-12 dozen painters do. assorted

1 Cask white lead, 200 to 300 lbs.

Terms—Cash. 4370

TWO NEATLY FINISHED HOUSES.

On MONDAY next, at the Mart, King-street.

MR. STUBBS informs Capitalists that he has received instruction positively to sell by public auction, at his Mart, King-street, on MONDAY next, the 2nd October, 1843, at twelve o'clock precisely:

TWO HOUSES AT CHIPPENDALE, viz.,

No 1, contains shop on ground floor, room above with a very handsome staircase leading thereto, adjoining the Hotel.

No. 2 A small two-roomed house at the back, with a passage from Middle-street.—The former lately let at 11s. per week, and the latter at 6s. per week.

Terms, Cash. 4386

TO HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, COOPERS, PAINTERS, &c., &c.

The whole of the Stock-in-Trade of the Padlock Warehouse, corner of George and Liverpool streets.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, on the Premises, corner of Liverpool and George streets, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd day of October, 1843, at eleven o'clock precisely,

The whole of the Stock-in-trade, comprised in that extensive establishment, known as the "Padlock Warehouse," situate as above, consisting of—

Carpenters' Tools
Coopers' ditto
Blacksmiths' ditto, Oilmen's Stores
And genuine House-furnishing Ironmongery.

After which, the whole of the fixture

Terms at sale. 4369

SHEETING

ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS, OR WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX *MOREVSHIRE*

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, 28th September, 1843, at eleven o'clock, without reserve.

RB & Co. in diamond.

Two pieces Sheeting, 50½ yards each.

Terms, Cash. 4419

SUPERIOR BLUE JACKETS, WITH SILK FACINGS

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, 28th September, 1843, at eleven o'clock, without reserve,

Fifty blue jackets, with silk facing, of superior quality and make.

Terms—Cash 19

TO DEALERS, SOUTH SEA TRADERS, THEATRICAL MANAGERS, FREEMASONS, ODD FELLOWS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, September 27, at twelve o'clock precisely, the following invoices consisting of

Gold and silver lamme, wide
,, ,, ,, embossed lace
,, ,, thread, plate, and figured ditto
,, ,, Loop edge and Vandyke ditto
Crimson ponceau and gold mixed ditto
,, ,, mixed Russia braids
Gold and silver narrow and wide ditto, in mixed colours
,, ,, Ribbons
,, plate and bullion fringes and tassels
,, tiaras with points and Chenille
Rouleaux, bandeaux, coronets, &c.
Military girdles, bag tassels and cords
Orris lace bands, bugle trimmings, &c.

Terms at sale. 4381

CIGARS & NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, late Bank of Australia, THIS DAY, at Eleven o'clock.

Twelve certificates of cigars, in bond, containing, One hundred and twenty thousand cigars

Twenty-five kegs Negrohead tobacco

Twenty eight boxes of Cavendish tobacco; they average about 141 lbs. each.

Samples of cigars and tobacco can be seen at the auctioneer's

Terms at sale. 4377

IN THE ESTATE OF H. L. BRABAZON, AN INSOLVENT.

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms late Bank of Australia, THIS DAY, September 27, at eleven o'clock,

By order of the Trustee.

A parcel of shop fixtures, weights, and a number of mirror articles

AFTER WHICH,

Fifty head of cattle, now running at Jejurundi, on the Paterson.

Particulars at sale. 4378

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, late Bank of Australia, THIS DAY, September 27th, 1843, at twelve o'clock,

All that Grant, containing one hundred acres of Land, in the county of Cumberland, parish unnamed, at the Macdonald River, bounded on the south by the northern boundary of E. Moore's fifty acres, being a line east from the Macdonald River twenty one chains; on the east by a line north forty-eight chains and forty-three links; on the north by a line west thirty chains, to the north-east corner of W. P. Thompson's sixty acres; on part of the west by the eastern boundary of W. P. Thompson's sixty acres, being a line south five chains and fifty links to Macdonald River, and thence by the Macdonald River to the north-west corner of E. Moore's fifty acres

Terms at sale. 4404

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, late Bank of Australia, THIS DAY, September 27, at Eleven o'clock,

(To close accounts.)

94 boxes Liverpool soap, in 56 lb. boxes
37 casks Dunbar's ale } three dozen each
16 casks porter }
84 pieces of calico
1 timepiece
15 cases of port, three dozen each
1 cask of glass, containing decanters, wine jelly glasses, &c.
157 bags of oats
27 ditto coffee
64 hats (Harris, London)
10 boxes, 1000 each, cigars, out of bond

Also a quantity of ironmongery, left from last sale, consisting of tools, locks, &c., &c.

4379

MR. POLACK will Sell by Auction by order of the Trustee, at his Rooms late Bank of Australia, THIS DAY, at Eleven o'clock,

An excellent London-built Chariot, without any reserve.

Terms—Cash. 4376

MR. POLACK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms late Bank of Australia, on SATURDAY next, at twelve o'clock, now depasturing at the Lachlan,

1342 ewes, of ages
940 ditto, three years old
675 ditto, two ditto
500 lambs, nine months old
117 cows, with calf, or calves, by their side
16 working bullocks
11 horses and mares

Men's huts, hurdles, stock-yards, &c.

The sample of the wool may be seen on application. Further particulars in future advertisement. 4403

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, September 23, 1843.

Brown *v.* Waterford

ON THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, at the Union Hotel, East Maitland, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant in and to an Allotment of Land in John-street, Singleton, having about fifty feet frontage to that street, and containing about ten rods bounded on the north by Bossley; south by Brown; and on the east by Johnston; unless this Execution is previously satisfied

CORNELIUS PROUT,
4342 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 21st Sept., 1843.

Phelps *v.* Hirst.
Others *v.* Same.

ON Friday, the 29th instant, at noon, at the stores of defendant, Queen's-place, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of merchandise, office furniture &c., unless these executions are previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
4343 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney,
September 23, 1843.

Duguid *v.* Pilcher.
Solomon *v.* same.

ON FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at noon, at the Rose Inn, West Maitland, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant, in and to one hundred building allotments in West Maitland, bounded by the Race Course, Government occupation road, and Melbourne-street. Further, as per plan, to be exhibited at the time of sale. Unless these executions are previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
4340 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, September 23, 1843.

Scott *v.* Sparke, the elder.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon, at the residence of Defendant, "Woodlands," on the road from Newcastle to Maitland, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, about 100 head of cattle, 70 pigs, &c., &c., unless this Execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
4341 Under-Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, September 26, 1843.

Macarthur *v.* Living.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd day of October next, at noon, at RABY, on the Cowpasture Road, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of household furniture, five horses, about 150 head of cattle, drays carts, waggon, farming implements, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
4399 Under Sheriff.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—DISTRICT COUNCILS.

The inhabitants of Campbelltown feel themselves much aggrieved at being joined with the district of Camden; and although no one who is not thoroughly acquainted with the localities of the two districts can form a decided opinion upon the question, the mere fact of there being a rivalry between the two districts, more particularly touching the propriety of carrying the Southern Road over Razor Back (the name is by no means enticing), would tend to show that there are grounds of complaint. A meeting on the subject is to be held at Campbelltown in the course of the week; and a strong, but temperate, petition to the Legislative Council will doubtless have some effect, especially as the general question *must* come before the Council in a few days. There is one matter that must not be lost sight of: Campbelltown is a government township, and the land is sold at the rate of £150 an acre, which goes to the public. Camden is private property, and the proceeds of the land sold there belong to the Messrs. Macarthur. The inhabitants of Campbelltown have a right, therefore, to complain, if their interests are sacrificed to the rivalry of a town belonging to private parties.

FOREIGN WHALERS.

The oppressiveness of the Customs and Port Regulations has had the effect of keeping away foreign whalers, so many of which are employed fishing in these seas, and would naturally come into Sydney to refit and repair. The advantages of having a considerable number of foreign whalers in the port of Sydney are so obvious, that we need hardly mention them, we have, therefore, much pleasure in announcing that the Lords of the Treasury have consented to allow foreign whalers visiting Sydney to sell as much of their oil as may be requisite to cover their expenses in port, on payment of the duty; and also that they may tranship their oil to vessels of their own country for transmission home. We have been obligingly favoured with a copy of the following letter, containing the requisite instructions to the Customs' Department in Sydney:—

To the Commissioners of Customs.

Treasury Chambers, April, 1843.

Gentlemen,—With reference to your Report of the 8th ultimo, covering a letter from the Colonial Department, regarding the question whether American whalers can legally be allowed to sell for consumption in New South Wales, a sufficiency of their oil, to defray the expenses of their outfit.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to acquaint you that the Lords of the Committee for Trade, having signified their concurrence in the observations submitted in your said Report, my Lords are pleased to desire that you will give the requisite authority to the officers of your department in New South Wales, for complying with the proposition of Governor Sir George Gipps, that American, or other foreign whalers frequenting the ports of that colony, may be allowed to sell for consumption in the colony a sufficiency of the oil made on board their ships to defray any expenses they may incur for repairs, stores, or provisions, subject to the payment upon the oil thus sold of such duties, as may be legally due on the importation of oil of foreign taking and manufacture, and that they should be permitted within the harbours of the colony, to transfer their oil to other ships of their respective countries for transmission to these countries.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
C. E. TREVELYAN.

Custom House, London,
29th April, 1843.

The foregoing copy of a letter from Mr. Trevelyan (one of the Secretaries to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,) is transmitted to the Collector at Sydney for his information, who is to carry their Lordships' orders into effect.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. SEWELL.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

In the early part of last year we were enabled, by the receipt of papers laid before the House of Commons, and by them ordered to be printed, on the 27th August, 1841, to lay before our readers some particulars respecting the Falkland Islands, and the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government, with a view to colonize them. The information we then received, embraced the appointment by Lord John Russell of Lieutenant-Governor Moody, who took his departure from England in September, 1841. We intimated, however, at the same time, that from a conversation which took place in the House of Commons in the same month of September, it appeared that Lord Stanley, who had shortly before succeeded to Lord John Russell in the administration of the colonies, did not appear to view the project favourably, although, from previous arrangements not having been countermanded, it was probable that a trial would, at all events, be given to Lord John Russell's plan.

We are now in a position, from the receipt of further documents, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 3rd April, 1843, to bring our account of the settlement on the islands down to November, 1842.

The despatch from Lord John Russell enclosing Her Majesty's Commission, appointing Lieutenant R. C. Moody, R. E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Falkland Islands, is dated 23rd August, 1841.

In the absence of the Act of Parliament to provide substitutes for a Legislature and Courts of Justice, Lieutenant Governor Moody was directed by Lord John Russell, to inform the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands, by proclamation, that the law of England was in force in the islands, his Lordship stating, that in the commencement Lieutenant-Governor Moody's Government must be one of influence, persuasion, and example, rather than of direct authority, but that in the exercise of moral rather than legal power, he, Lieutenant-Governor Moody, must be guided by his own discretion, rather than by any precise instructions. This was accompanied with an intimation that the sum of £2000 was assigned for the service, (the settlement of the islands) in the Estimates for the financial year, ending March 31st., 1842, of which the sum of £600 was paid as the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor.

On the 15th January, Lieutenant-Governor Moody arrived at Port Louis, and on the 22nd January, he formally landed under a salute from H. M. Ketch, *Sparrow*, was "received at the beach with due honour, by Lieutenant Tyssen, and proceeded to Government House, where the few residents being assembled" His Excellency addressed himself to them, explaining as much as he thought proper of the views of Her Majesty's Government concerning the islands, endeavouring especially to remove the erroneous ideas concerning M. Vernet's favoured claims upon Great Britain, and to dispel the dread that they appeared to entertain, that his appointment had been made with a view to effect great changes, by which all of them would be sufferers.

The following resumé of statistical returns, forwarded to the Secretary of State by Lieutenant-Governor Moody, will show what the colony consisted of in January, 1842, the month in which His Excellency took possession of his Government:—

"Table showing the total number of persons, houses, garden-ground, and live stock, in January, 1842.

"Number of men, including the Lieutenant-Governor and party, 52; number of women, 10; number of male children, 7; number of female children, 9; inhabited houses, 10; houses otherwise occupied, 1; houses *in progress* of construction, 2; quantity of ground in gardens, 1 acre and a quarter; tame horses, 43, the greater portion of which are worn out; wild horses (rough estimate), 3,000; tame colts, 40; tame bulls, 6; tame calves, 40; oxen and heifers for killing, 150—many have since escaped for want of guachos and horses; wild cattle (rough estimate), 30,000; sheep, 31; goats, 3; fowls, 80; geese, 7; turkeys, 3; ducks, 8; pigeons, 8; pigs, 20; wild pigs (rough estimate), 500; dogs, 45."

From the above table it will be seen that the British Government possess on the Falkland Islands a very large number of wild cattle, estimated at 30,000; this, however, is stated to be much within the mark; these cattle find most luxurious feed on the Islands, a species of "tussac" grass, to which we shall hereafter call attention by publishing the report of Mr. Hooker, attached to Sir John Ross's Surveying Expedition. From these cattle and from the fisheries about the Islands, it appears at present to be thought that an ample fund for the support of the colony on a much larger scale than at present may be derived. Of the cattle, it is said that 10,000 fat beasts might be slaughtered annually, for supply of shipping calling for refreshments and for exportation. The climate, as reported, appears specially adapted for the process of salting, Lieutenant-Governor Moody concludes a despatch on the subject with the following remarks:—

"It has been urged that salt beef from the River Plate would keep beef from the Falklands quite out of the market. If so, it seems strange, considering the enterprise of British merchants, that salt beef has not yet been exported from thence in sufficient quantities to lower the price in the London market. I have however received very good information from Monte Video that meat there will seldom take salt sufficiently well for exportation."

The beef here alluded to was selling at £6 5s. per tierce (mess) at the last prices before this despatch was written. The "jerked beef" from thence, observes Lieutenant-Governor Moody, would not find a sale in English or European markets.

With reference to the adaptation of the Falklands, the despatch proceeds:—

In the Falkland Islands the meat takes salt perfectly, and all the year round, and the pastures and temperate climate add to their other advantages, both in breeding and fattening cattle, as well as salting, so that the quality of the meat would be much better than any which could be exported from the continent; *more so, indeed it also appears to me, than even to any other of the British grazing colonies*; the coolness of the summer, and mildness of the winter, both acting in its favour."

Lieutenant-Governor Moody enters into a detailed calculation of the expenses and profits of a wholesale slaughtering, salting, and exporting establishment. He proposes in the first place, that the Government should advance £6,000 to set up the establishment; the expenses for the first year would increase the amount to £15,031, including £8,000 for freight to England, and £600 interest at 10 per cent. on first outlay. The returns from this outlay, in the London market he calculates as follows:—

3,947 tierces of mess beef, at £4 per tierce	£15,788
3,000 hides (salt) averaging 70lbs. each, at 4d. per lb.	3,500
3,000 tongues, at 2s. each	300
6,000 horns, at 30s. per 123 ..	73
600 cwt. of best tallow	1,500
30 tons of crushed bones, at 2d. per lb.............	560
	£21,721

Thus leaving a clear profit on the first year of £6,690.

Lieutenant-Governor Moody thinks that the establishment should, however, be left to a company rather than be proceeded on by the Government, and the Government, approving this, declined making any such advance as £6,000, but left the matter in *statu quo*, waiting to see if any respectable Company should offer to embark in the enterprise.

Another proposition for fishing, salting, and exporting fish was also left in abeyance for the time.

The Government establishment on the Falklands was at first fixed at Port Louis, but in consequence of the difficulty of approach and anchorage, it was thought advisable by many officers who had visited the islands, that the chief port should be Port William; and it was finally determined that the seat of government should be removed to Port William, on the report of Sir John Ross, who wintered with his surveying squadron at the islands in 1842. The capital is to be called Anson.

It was stated last year that the Land Commissioners had recommended 12s. per acre to be paid as the minimum rate for land; but Lieutenant-Governor Moody recommended 8s. per acre, and the Commissioners reported favourably on his suggestion for the present, reserving the right to Her Majesty at any time to increase or to lower this minimum price. Some few trifling sales took place in the neighbourhood of Port Louis.

Lord Stanley had approved of the appointment of a Chaplain and Colonial Surveyor to the Falkland Islands, and measures were immediately to be taken to establish a court of judicature. This was in February, 1843. Some additions were also to be made to the surveying staff.

In March last, leave was obtained to bring in a bill to enable her Majesty to establish a more regular system of Government in the Falkland Islands.

The greatest difficulty under which the Falklands labour is the utter absence of timber for any building purposes whatever. There is abundance of fuel in drift wood, peat, &c., and coal has already been found, of such quality as, on analysis in England, has led to the belief that there are extensive coal formations in the islands.

The proposition of an establishment for the exportation of salt beef, more especially when the price, £4 per tierce, is considered, should arouse those who are engaged in preparing for foreign markets to the utmost precaution, in order to secure a character for the beef of this colony: *it is not improbable* that, by an early arrival from England, we shall hear of the formation of a Falkland Island Beef-salting Company.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

PORT PHILLIP.

Certain returns moved for by Dr. Lang have been recently printed.

The first of these Returns is "Return of the Ordinary Revenue arising from all sources (with the exception of the Revenue arising from the sale of waste lands) derived from the Province of Port Phillip, from the period of its first settlement as a dependency of the colony of New South Wales, till the close of the year 1842, distinguishing the amount for each year." Our space will not allow of the insertion of the whole of the returns, but the total amounts are as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
1837........	2,358	15	10
1838........	2,825	17	10
1839........	14,703	5	10
1840........	36,856	1	6
1841........	81,673	10	4
1842........	84,566	9	3
Total	£222,984	0	7

In this period the actual expenditure for the Government of the Province of Port Phillip, exclusively of immigration, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1836......	2164	16	8
1837......	5879	2	4¾
1838......	16,030	2	5½
1839......	24,034	10	4¼
1840......	41,374	18	4
1841......	74,324	19	4½
1812......	91,156	10	11¾
Total	£254,965	0	6½

Moreover, there are several other expenses incurred for Port Phillip, which do not admit of being readily stated with any degree of exactitude, such as that portion of the expenses of the Colonial Secretary, and other departments in Sydney employed in services connected with Port Phillip; the cost of horses and equipments for the mounted police; of clothing and stores forwarded from the depôt of the Colonial Storekeeper, and various others of a similar nature.

Without estimating these last, however, the account up to the end of 1842 stands thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Receipts	222,984	0	7
Expenditure ..	254,965	0	6½

Showing a surplus of expenditure "actually incurred *for* the government" of the province of Port Phillip, of £31,980 19s. 11½d., over and above the ordinary revenue during the same period.

The next Return we come to is the amount of Revenue arising from the sale of Crown Land and Town Allotments in the district of Port Phillip, from the period of its first settlement, &c., to the close of 1842; the result is thus:—

	£	s.	d.
1837........	3,712	14	0
1838........	37,194	12	1
1839........	59,994	14	7
1840........	219,127	16	6
1841........	71,152	1	3
1842........	2,729	12	8
Total..	£393,911	11	1

During this same period, the expenditure incurred for Immigration into Port Phillip, was in

	£	s.	d.
1838........	844	0	0
1839........	11,824	11	4
1840........	27,919	12	6
1841........	125,965	12	10
1842........	37,892	8	4½
Total....	£204,446	5	0½

Leaving an apparent balance in favour of the separationists of £189,465 6s. 0½d. on account of the land fund; or, deducting the excess of ordinary expenditure over ordinary revenue of £147,484 6s. 1d.

But it must be remembered, as this return forcibly reminds us, that it has been estimated that the sums invested in the purchase of land at Port Phillip were derived, in nearly equal proportions, from the United Kingdom, Van Diemen's Land, and Sydney.

METEOROLOGY.

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 19TH TO 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1843.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER.				ATTACHED THERMOMETER.				DETACHED THERMOMETER.				WET THERM. AT 2½ P.M.	RAIN FALLEN.	WINDS.
		8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.			
Tuesday 19	24	29·50	29·46	29·45	29·44	59	61	62	62	59	66	57	58	61	1·11	E.N.E. to N.E.
Wednesday 20	25	29·42	29·38	29·40	29·42	59	63	61	61	56	60	58	56	58	0·28	S.S.E., S.E., S.S.E., S. by E.
Thursday 21	26	29·49	29·50	29·50	29·52	58	60	59	60	56	57	57	55	56	0·14	S. to S. half E.
Friday 22	27	29·46	29·24	29·19	29·14	59	62	62	62	58	63	59	57	59	......	N.W. by N., N. by E., N.N.E., N.
Saturday 23	28	29·06	29·09	29·26	29·37	59	60	59	58	56	60	56	54	59	0·06	W.S. Westerly
Sunday 24	○ 8 57' A.M.	29·40	29·40	29·40	29·46	56	61	59	59	52	60	55	52	56	not 1-100	W., N.E., W. by S.
Monday 25	1	29·57	29·58	29·60	29·62	58	64	63	62	55	62	57	54	60	......	W. by S. to S.E., N.E.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 19.—Fresh wind, clouds heavy and lowering, with showers, A.M.; about one P.M., after a heavy rain, clouds cleared off, and wind sunk to light airs; mild and pleasant P.M. After sunset again gloomily overcast.

Wednesday, 20.—Light wind through this day, veering from south-south-east to south. Muggish, foggy, and rainy till about eleven A.M., then cleared up. Toward sunset send bore up from southward, and moderate rains fell occasionally through the night; a calm prevailing early part.

Thursday, 21.—Moderate south wind early, freshened toward midday. Atmosphere raw and cold; flying showers through the day. Evening cleared, and wind died away.

Friday, 22.—Gentle wind from north-west by north, early morning; light cirrous clouds on the sky; wore round gradually to north and north-north-east toward noon, and came on to blow very hard through the remainder of the day and early night; atmosphere very hazy and damp.

Saturday, 23.—*Strong* west-south-westerly wind A.M., clear till about nine o'clock, when darkly clouded from south-west, and rain fell in showers till noon; afterwards wind died away, and became a fine sunny day. After sunset again came on to blow strong and clouded over.

Sunday, 24.—Gentle pleasant breezes from westward till between ten and eleven, then shifted to north-east, continued light and died away to a calm before sunset. A delightful bright day. During the afternoon a heavy and gloomy aspect to westward. Evening cloudy and some gentle rain.

Monday, 25.—Pleasant breezes through this day, westerly A.M., P.M. south-east and veered north-east to north, and sunk to a calm before sunset; beautifully clear fine day. Night calm and cloudless.

The Attorney-General.—John Hubert Plunkett is the second son of George Plunkett, Esq., of Mount Plunkett, in the County of Roscommon, and is a lineal descendant of the noble house of Fingal; created Lords of Killeen in 1181. His father married Miss O'Kelly, of Tycoole, the niece of the Austrian Count of that name, Mrs. Plunkett being paternally descended from the ancient Princes of Aughrim, and maternally from the house of O'More, the Chieftains of Cloughan Castle, in the King's County. The principal estates of the family, like those of nearly all the old Catholic families, were confiscated by the operation of the Penal Laws; among them was the valuable estate of Markrea, in the County of Sligo, now in the possession of the family of Cooper. The properties that escaped confiscation were preserved to the family by the friendship and honour of the ancestors of the present Lord Crofton, who held them in trust till the relaxation of the Penal Code towards the end of last century. Mr. Plunkett was born in June, 1802, he and his eldest brother being twins. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in November, 1819, where he obtained some distinction, and took his degree of A. B. in 1824. Mr. Plunkett was called to the Irish Bar in 1826, and went the Connaught Circuit regularly, until his appointment to this colony; his prospects, at that time, being as encouraging as those of any junior barrister of the same standing. He also took an active part in the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, and in the Elections which followed that event. In August, 1830, we find him supporting his friends, Mr. Arthur French and the O'Connor Don, at the election for Roscommon—and it was to Mr. Plunkett's indefatigable exertions that the latter owed his return; a result which proved a severe blow to Orangeism in that County. We happened to be making a tour in Ireland at the time, and remember well the exultation that was held at the recovery of "the long lost independence of Roscommon." In one of the many epistles dated from "Darrynane Abbey," at this time, we find Mr. Plunkett publicly recognised by Mr. O'Connell as the person who liberated that County. In the *Freeman's Journal* of the 6th September following there is a requisition from fifty-one freeholders of the county, inviting Mr. Plunkett to a public dinner at Roscommon, in testimony of "their gratitude for the great services he had rendered to the cause of independence in general, and particularly to the interests of his native country." The following passage in Mr. Plunkett's answer is worthy of being extracted:—"Enlarging our exultation at the independence of a district into a fervent wish for the prosperity of our beloved country, let us hope the example will not be forgotten. To the people let it be a suggestion of the existence of resources, however apparently rendered morbid by acquiescence or inaction. To the individual let it be a lesson, that to none is denied the opportunity of being useful, however limited his capacity, or humble his condition." The dinner took place on the 20th of the same month, and was attended by upwards of one hundred gentlemen of the County, the High Sheriff presiding. In October, 1831, Mr. Plunkett was appointed by Earl Grey's administration to the office of Solicitor-General of New South Wales, and a few days after was presented to his Majesty William IV., by the Earl of Fingal. In 1836, Mr. Plunkett was promoted to the office of Attorney-General. Shortly after this, the Office of Solicitor-General was abolished in consequence of an underhand representation to the Home *Government*; and the duties of both were cast upon Mr. Plunkett, it is believed with the view of compelling him to resign. Mr. Plunkett, however, continued to discharge both, with perfect satisfaction to the public, till he obtained leave of absence in 1841; when the duties were again divided, Mr. Therry acting as Attorney-General, and Mr. a'Beckett as Solicitor-General. The latter has since been confirmed in his appointment. Previous to his departure, Mr. Plunkett was *entertained* at a public dinner, at which His Excellency Sir George Gipps and nearly all the rank and talent of the colony were present; and a service of plate was presented to him by public subscription. During his absence in England, Mr. Plunkett was repeatedly consulted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the Bill for the Government of New South Wales, then being prepared for introduction into the House of Commons; and we have cause to know that much deference was paid to his opinions; and that it is to the suggestions made by him that many of the best features of the Act are attributable; particularly in the amendment of its qualification and disqualification clauses. Mr. Plunkett returned to the colony on the 5th of August last, and assumed his seat in the Legislative Council as Attorney-General. Mr. Plunkett is decidedly liberal in his political opinions, but is somewhat diffident in the expression of them on ordinary occasion. It was to an act of indecision of this kind that the Corporation Bill of 1840 was lost. When the subject, however, appears of great importance, Mr. Plunkett displays an energy and firmness which command universal respect. Mr. Plunkett's eloquence is not of the first order, but he displays a highly cultivated mind, and an honesty of purpose which more than cover some slight defects of language and utterance.—*Weekly Register.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

GOULBURN.

The Goulburn Turf Meeting commenced on Tuesday, the 19th instant, which was preceeded by a ball given by Mr. M'Kellar, the previous week, when it was evident that the pulse of the community beat fair for having sport, and the meeting on Tuesday, notwithstanding the unpromising state of the weather, showed that such was the case, the course was well attended, and the weather during the following days being more favourable, the sports were continued without interruption, affording a variety of fun and frolic.

First Day, Tuesday 19.

FIRST RACE.

The Town Plate of 70 sovereigns.

Jingerry Xantippe, ...	1	2	2
Golding's Wait-a-while (Holms) ..	2	1	1
Mark's Conservative	3	0	0

SECOND RACE.

Maiden Plate of 30 sovereigns.

Badgery's Tom Tight, ...	4	4
Brodie's Tam O'Shanter	2	2
Meyer, Baldy (Murray)	1	1
Lintoft, Jim Crow	3	3
Marks, Tranby	5	0

THIRD RACE.

Hack Stakes of 10 *sovereigns*, for which eight horses started, two heats, Keighran's Jingler winning both heats.

Second Day, Wednesday.

FIRST RACE.

Innkeepers' Purse of 40 sovereigns; all horses; weight for age; two miles and a quarter heats.

Badgery's Lady Morgan (Holms)..	3	1	1
Jingery, Xantippe.................	1	2	2
Keighran's Napoleon.............	2	3	3
M'Kellar's Rob Roy..............	4	0	0

SECOND RACE.

The two-year old stakes of 20 sovereigns.

Hurley's Countess of Clare, (Keighran)	1	1
Chisholm's Lady Emily	0	0
Brownlow's Young Napoleon..........	2	2

THIRD RACE.

The Hurdle Race of *25 sovereigns.*

Smart's Jupiter, ...	3
Badgery's Bolivar	2
Riley's Slasher (Patrick)	1

Third Day, Friday.

FIRST RACE.

Tradesman's Purse of 30 sovereigns, for all horses, weight for age.

Badgery's Lady Morgan (Jackson)...	1	1
Golding's Wait-a-while	2	2
Lee's Countess........................	4	0
Smart's Jupiter........................	3	3

SECOND RACE.

Ladies' Purse of 20 sovereigns.

Lee's Countess (Holms)	3	0	0
Keighran's Napoleon	1	2	0
Riley's Slasher	0	0	0
Badgery's Bolivar.................	5	3	3
Meyer's Baldy	2	4	4
Mark's Conservative (Drummond)	4	1	1

THIRD RACE.

Beaten Stakes of 20 sovereigns.

Jingery's Xantippe (Murray)	1	1
M'Kellar's Rob Roy	2	2
Brodie's Tam O'Shanter..............	3	3
Chisholm's Lady Emily...............	4	4

FOURTH RACE.

The Hack Hurdle Race of 10 Sovereigns was won easily by Murray's Turps, beating Chisholm's Shaw, Lentott's Cochrane, and Mandleson's Jose.

The intervening day was filled up by all sorts of sports; pig race, sack race, foot race, wheelbarrow race, two hack races, climbing up greasy pole, &c., &c.

The whole was finished by private matches at the old township on Saturday.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

LOWER HAWKESBURY.

September 22.—Shortly after the resumption of our correspondence, we were induced to remark that our portion of the colony appeared to be as little affected by the severity of the times, and from its particular local circumstances, as little likely to suffer from the untowardness of events, as any, and until within these few days, we are happy to say our predictions have been verified. The experience of the last fortnight, however, has taught us the fallacy, of placing too great a reliance upon the continuance of the present flattering appearances, at a period of such unusual depression as that now passing; and we regret most sincerely to have to state that we, in common with our neighbours, have commenced the bitter experience of the times' adversity: during the last ten days two or three leading parties of our neighbourhood have been necessitated to succumb to the existing pressure, which period has in like manner been conspicuous for the introduction of the Sheriff's Deputy amongst us. However we may regret the necessity which has led to these unwelcome visitors, we cannot but be conversant with the extremely precarious tenure by which even the brightest ostensible prospects are just now upheld, and in recording these first instances of a reverse of the long abeyance we have been especially permitted to enjoy, we cannot but yield a proportionate amount of thankfulness in having been so long strangers to the stern mandates, and unpleasantries of the law! The records of these untoward events, very naturally leads to a topic which is especially worthy of comment; and in remarking (in common with others of your intelligent and experienced correspondents) upon the virtue and necessity of mutual forbearance, as not merely the surest preventive against, but as the most certain and efficacious remedy for, existing evils. It is in the hope that parties, in this neighbourhood especially, will be thereby induced to consider before they resolve, and by staying execution in instances where they know that a little time given will in the course of events be a real amount gained, be instrumental in bringing about that mutual amount of benefit which a contrary line of action too generally tends to preclude. If ever there was a period when it was incumbent to permit the overflow of the milk of human kindness, it is the present; and, in sober seriousness, our advice to all is to cherish the example of the good Samaritan, bearing in mind, at the same time, the remarkable declaration of the Gospel, with respect to that greatest of Christian virtues—charity! which will have the effect of lessening much of their existing difficulties, no less than affording a ready antidote against future disaster.

The weather, which at the week's commencement promised so unfavourably, has gradually settled into more temperate weather. We have again been visited with frost, but, with the exception of Monday and Tuesday, the high boisterous windy weather, which induced a supposition of the equinox again setting in thus early, has discontinued. A slight advance, we perceive, has taken place in the price of maize, some of the dealers having been induced to offer 2s. per bushel on the River, which, allowing for the entire 6d. carriage by traders as a saving gained, is some little amends, if the said dealing gentry, who are mostly no flats, have not more than a "Roland for their Oliver" in the price of their wares! There is, we regret to say, no visible change for the better in the general aspect of affairs, and, if we except the business done under the waters, every other appears at a stand still—the fisherman still continuing to drive a thriving trade—such hauls of amazingly fine fish (mullet especially) were scarcely ever remembered; and, better still, buyers are plentiful, from the fact, we presume, of the process of mastication being in no way deteriorated or affected by the unkindness of the times. Indeed, some idea may be formed of the propitiousness of the calling, when we overheard one of the fraternity—and but a vendor of very third-rate fish either—boldly demanding five shillings per dozen for his cargo—very inferior! We have some friends who are in the habit of going out, perhaps three nights in the week, who, with a small fishing net, between two boats, are in the habit of averaging from five to six dozen prime fish—say 2 st. to 2½ st. the entire lot—at a single haul, which will give some idea of the night's sport to be obtained upon our little stream. Expectation is on the *qui vive* amongst us as to the nomination of our District Council, and considerable surmise is on the topic as to who will be nominated Councillors. We must confess that we ourselves have some small perplexity in bringing our opinions to bear upon the subject,—and knowing the extremely few individuals in the quarter whom we should suppose would be either anxious for, or pleased in finding themselves appointed to, the situation—the difficulty is by no means easy of reconciliation; we presume, however, that if the Wollombi and M'Donald are included in one district, the wisdom of the Councillors will be sought from either portion of the district! Let us trust that when it shall please His Excellency to call our Councillors together, it may be for the good of the district, and that by enabling them to commence upon the parish roads and other necessary measures of our *locale*, it may be the means of setting the "main chance" once more in circulation, as well as find employment for many of our willing poor, whom the badness of the times and scarcity of labour have thrown out of employment; looking forward, therefore, to the appointment of a District Council as a new sphere of usefulness—in the sense of "factis, non verbis"—we agree with its establishment.

WINDSOR.

On Monday last, an inquisition was held by Joshua Dawe, Esq., Coroner, at Mr. Patrick Byrnes's public house, Windsor, on the body of William Norris, who died in convulsions on the previous Sunday. From the evidence adduced, it appears that about Christmas last, the deceased was severely beaten by two men, named Lachlan Brian and John Punch, at which time the injuries he received were so serious, that his life was despaired of. Brian and Punch were committed for trial for the offence, and being convicted at the Windsor Quarter Sessions, were sentenced, the former to two years, and the latter to eighteen months imprisonment, which sentences they are now undergoing. Norris afterwards recovered, and felt no inconvenience worth mentioning from the wounds, until within the last fortnight, during which time he has been troubled with several fits, and it was during a paroxysm of one of such fits, that he died.

The evidence of Doctor Glissan, proved that his death was caused by the injuries he sustained, from being struck on the head by some blunt instrument some time since, and was as follows: I have made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased William Norris; I opened his skull, corresponding to a depression which appeared on the left side of the frontal bone; I found a small specula of bone, which protruded through the membranes which cover the brain; I found an abscess in the brain, immediately over which the bony substance was deficient; the abscess was about the size of my thumb; I am perfectly satisfied that the injury which I describe was caused by a heavy blunt instrument, and that it was not of recent occurrence; I think the brain was in a diseased state for months, and has been gradually increasing, and the state of the same was quite sufficient to cause his death, and the symtoms which preceded it.

The wound or depression in the head, alluded to by Dr. Glissan, having been proved to have been inflicted on the occasion before mentioned, the Jury immediately returned a verdict, that the aforesaid William Norris, died from the effects of an injury he received from John Punch, a short time before Christmas last.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BLACKS.—MORETON BAY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—As the *Sovereign* steamer is on the point of starting for Sydney, I avail myself of the opportunity which is now presented of communicating to you the very unpleasant occurrences that have taken place between the aborigines and the squatters of this district. The blacks are in open rebellion, and are determined, from their well-devised proceedings, to drive the settlers from that district, which is at present almost entirely destitute of protection from the Government. It surely ought to be the duty of the officials of this colony to protect the lives and property of the white population, who by their own personal exertions have peopled the plains of Darling Downs. Two squatters, Messrs. Hicks and Campbell, narrowly escaped being murdered by these savages, the former having his horse killed under him, and several spears passed through the clothes of both, but luckily their persons escaped uninjured. Three drays loaded with shearing supplies for the stations of Messrs. Hodgson, Dennison, and Marsh, were stopped, the bullocks speared, and the stores carried off by the blacks. Nor are these marauders content with attacking the drays of the unprotected squatters, but they must also show themselves at the head stations, and carry off the sheep before the owner's face; and it will surprise parties ignorant of the perils of a squatter's life to know how well prepared these savages are to receive their booty,—having folds in the scrubs prepared for the reception of the captured flocks.

When I left the Bay the Commissioner and Lieutenant Johnston had proceeded with the military and the few mounted police of the district, to the scene of action; and a large body of squatters had collected to defend their property against the attacks of the natives. If these few remarks should have the effect of causing his Excellency to render more assistance to the unprotected condition of the squatter, my object will be gained in addressing this letter to you.

I remain
Your obedient servant,
THE SQUATTERS' FRIEND.
Moreton Bay, Brisbane, September 22.

DEBATE ON ESTIMATES FOR 1844.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Your correspondent who signs himself "District Council," has made some slight mistakes about the *ayes* and *noes* on Mr. Walker's amendment, in the debate of the 19th September. The members who voted *against* the amendment were *seven* paid officers, (including the Speaker) *three* Crown nominees, and *five* representatives of the people, whose names, I quite agree with your correspondent, ought to be proclaimed from Moreton Bay to Port Phillip, over the length and breadth of the land. Whether these five gentlemen represented the *interests* of the people by their vote on this occasion, must be left to their constituents to determine; and no doubt the next election will show. The names of the five *independent* members are H. H. Macarthur, W. Foster, C. H. Ebden, C. Cowper, and T. A. Murray.

Electors of Parramatta, Northumberland, Port Phillip, Cumberland, and Murray, King, and Georgiana, remember that your representatives voted that you should be saddled with a civil list of £81,000 at least, and as much more as can possibly be wrung out of you! The importance of a vote is now seen. Had Messrs. Condell, Bland, and Lawson, been at their post, Mr. Walker's amendment would have been carried. The members who have been returned by the people have little idea how closely their proceedings are watched throughout the colony.

I remain, &c.,
A SETTLER.

September 25.

[The question upon which the division took place is not fairly stated: the minority, at least a portion of them did not wish that the civil list should exceed £81,000, but they objected to the Governor being called on to pay the salary of his Private Secretary: he might as well pay the Colonial Secretary.—Eds.]

SALES BY AUCTION.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAMES DALGARNO.
By order of the Trustee.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, on the Paddington Wharf, THIS DAY, the 27th September, at eleven o'clock precisely,
The following miscellaneous articles, viz.—
Scales and weights, beam and triangle
Portable weighing machine
Chain for crane, tackle, and blocks
Crow-bars, handspikes, &c.
Several large patent blocks
Tar, aulin
One capstan, with fittings, suitable for a ship of 300 tons
Several old sails
Lot of blacksmiths' tools
Lot of timber
Two trucks
A quantity of office furniture and fittings.

Also, the lease of all that wharf and premises in Darling Harbour, as lately in the occupation of the said James Dalgarno, held for the remainder of a term of fourteen years, whereof upwards of nine years are unexpired, at the annual rent of £400. Terms at sale. 4092

DAMAGED SUPER DOMESTICS, &c.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
The following Goods, ex *Alexander Johnston*, all more or less damaged by salt water:—
W in diamond } § 5—One bale containing sixty pieces 32 inch squares
G outside }
§ 12—One ditto, ditto sixty ditto ditto ditto
§ 13—One ditto, ditto sixty ditto ditto ditto
§ 16—One ditto, ditto sixty ditto ditto ditto
§ 24—One ditto, ditto sixty ditto ditto ditto
§ 29—One ditto, ditto sixty ditto ditto ditto
§ 10—One ditto, part of twenty-two ditto, ditto ditto
§ 15—One ditto, ditto twenty-four ditto, ditto ditto
DT 37—One ditto, ditto seven ditto, 36 inch grey domestics
40—One ditto, ditto fourteen ditto, ditto ditto
DMS in diamond 35—One ditto, ditto ten ditto, 65 inch ditto
RM 226—One ditto, ditto fifteen pieces, bleached canvas
228—One ditto, part of five ditto ditto
RD, L under, IPC 3—One case, containing six hundred dozen reel cotton patent barrel
B&S, 43 under, in diamond 13—One bale, part of fifty-six medium white counterpanes
R § 2—One ditto, containing fifty reams machine grey paper
10—One ditto, ditto twenty-one ditto, ditto brown ditto
Terms at sale. 4075

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND HAY AND OATS, IRISH MESS PORK AND PORTER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at the Warehouses of Mr. Henry Fisher, Custom House Buildings, on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at Eleven o'clock
Ten tons Van Diemen's Land best compressed Hay
Three hundred and seventy-six bags containing about eleven hundred bushels Van Diemen's Land Oats
One hundred barrels prime Irish mess Pork
Ten hogsheads Porter.
Terms at Sale. 4314

WINES, ALE AND PORTER IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, SPIRITS, TOBACCO, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND HAY AND OATS, PRIME IRISH MESS PORK, &c, &c.
(TO CLOSE VARIOUS ACCOUNTS.)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will Sell by Auction, at the Warehouses of Mr. Henry Fisher, Custom House Buildings, adjoining Her Majesty's Customs, on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned Merchandise, positively without any reserve:—
Thirty-two cases, four dozen each, Boyne's London Ale
Twenty-six casks, three dozen each, Dunbar's Stout
Nine ditto, four ditto, ditto
Twenty three ditto, four ditto, ditto East India Pale Ale
Seven ditto, six ditto, ditto ditto
Twenty-three ditto, three ditto, gold coloured Sherry
Eight cases, three ditto, Marzette's ditto
Nine ditto, four ditto, T. Huth and Co.'s celebrated Pale ditto
Four ditto, three ditto, Harper's Old Pale ditto
Fifty ditto, three ditto, Hunt's celebrated Port Wine
Three ditto, three ditto, Lisbon Wine
Eighteen ditto, three ditto, Graham's Oporto bottled Old Port Wine
Fifteen casks, three ditto, superior gold coloured Sherry
Seven butts very superior gold coloured Sherry
Twelve hogsheads ditto ditto
Twelve quarters ditto
Nine cases, three dozen each, Pale Cognac Brandy
Six pipes Cape Madeira Wine
Sixteen half-pipes ditto ditto
Two hundred red cases superior Schiedam Gin, four gallons each
Thirty hogsheads Schiedam, (slightly tinged)
One pipe English Gin, ex *Emma*, very fine
One hogshead English Old Tom, ex *Wilmot*
Eleven pipes Brandy, ex *Mary Catherine*
Twelve hogsheads ditto, ex *Duchess of Kent*, very superior quality
Six hogsheads ditto, ex *Richard Webb*
Twenty-one puncheons fine West India Rum, ex *Perfect*, from five to sixteen over proof
Ten tons Van Diemen's Land best compressed Hay
Three hundred and seventy-six bags, about one thousand one hundred bushels, Van Diemen's Land Oats
One hundred barrels prime Irish Mess Pork
Twenty kegs square fig Negrohead Tobacco, ex *Venice*
Thirty-two ditto flat ditto ditto, ex *Black D* about 90 lbs. each
Sixteen small tierces ditto, ex *Westbrook*, containing 6151lbs. net.
Terms at sale

WITHOUT RESERVE!
EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,
SITUATED AT PADDINGTON, HINTON, VAUCLUSE, CAMPBELLTOWN, PENNANT HILLS, AND EAST MAITLAND. ALSO, THE BRIG "HIND."

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will submit for Sale by Auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte place, on MONDAY, the 2nd October, at Eleven o'clock precisely, positively without any reserve,

SIXTY ALLOTMENTS AT PADDINGTON.
The remaining unsold portion of the celebrated Paddington Estate, comprising sixty allotments, with frontages to the South Head Road and Victoria-street, which are so well known, and in great demand, that it is unnecessary to say more. The vast improvements in the neighbourhood are truly surprising.

A PIECE OF LAND ON THE HUNTER RIVER.
Forming a part of the Hinton Estate, being Lots 1 and 2, and Lots 12 and 13 in the original sale, having each a frontage of one hundred feet to the Hunter River, with a depth of two hundred and eighteen feet each near the junction of the Paterson and Hunter Rivers, and directly facing Kelly's Farm.
The position of this Property is truly important, and renders it a peculiarly suitable spot for the erection of an Inn or Mercantile Store. In fact, a good field is here open for speculation, which, under judicious management, cannot fail of success.

AT CAMPBELLTOWN.
An Allotment of Land, situate at the corner of Lindsay and Lithgow streets, containing one acre and thirty perches, on which is erected
FOUR BRICK VERANDAH COTTAGES.
This Property is confidently recommended to public notice, being very advantageously situated in Campbell Town, which is rapidly increasing in magnitude and importance.

SIX ALLOTMENTS AT VAUCLUSE.
As per original Plan.
Lot No. 16.—Containing 4 acres and 5 perches.
Lot No. 17.—Containing 4 acres and 33 perches, each having frontage to the old South Head Road.
Lot No. 19.—Containing 1 acre, and 10 perches.
Lot No. 22. Containing 3 acres and 24 perches, each having a frontage to the new South Head Road.
Lot No. 24.—Contains 2 acres 3 roods and 16 perches, having a frontage to Captain Piper's old road.
Lot No 23.—Containing 4 acres and 3 roods, having a frontage to both the old and new South Head roads. This allotment joins the Church reserve.
The above splendid property, which is daily and even hourly increasing in value, and is not more than a walking distance from the business part of Sydney.

140 ACRES OF LAND AT THE PENNANT HILLS.
Being a Farm on Pennant Hills, at about three miles' distance from Parramatta, adjoining Mobb's celebrated orangery. About fifty acres have been under cultivation, there is a never-failing supply of excellent water, on which the surrounding district chiefly depended during the last dry season.
A small Cottage with barn and stable have been erected on the Farm, a portion of which was formerly laid out as an orchard, with a choice selection of Fruit Trees at considerable expense. This Farm is well suited for an industrious family, from the abundance of timber for building purposes to be met with in the neighbourhood.

200 ACRES OF LAND AT EAST MAITLAND,
Situated on the high road from Newcastle to Maitland, and adjoining the parish reserve, surrounded by the properties of William O'Donnell, C. Farraby, and F. Goldingham, Esquires.
AFTER WHICH,
The brig *HIND*, burthen per register, 1[illegible] tons, with all her masts, yards, sails, standing and running rigging, boats, anchors, chains, &c., as she now lies off Mr. Jones's Wharf, Darling Harbour.
Full particulars of the above properties may be obtained at the Mart of the Auctioneer.
A liberal credit will be given, and Terms declared at time of sale.

SPORTSMAN.—This splendid trotter will cover, at Prospect, this season. Terms, £3 3s. 3713

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE "SEAGRAVE"
WILL stand during the ensuing Season at James Glennie's, Esq., Dulwich, Falbrook.

TERMS:	£	s.	
Single mare.........	4	10	
Two mares	4	0	each.
Three or more........	3	10	each.

Seagrave was got by Old Seagrave, his dam half-sister to Tawny by Sir Peter, her dam Jemima by Satellite out of Wazy's dam by Herod.
Seagrave is a dark brown, without white, and stands fifteen hands two inches, with bone and substance to carry fourteen stone to hounds. Of his stock in England, eleven have proved winners of trotting matches, and several winners of plates. His foals of last year may be seen at Belford, on application to the undersigned.
1814 R. B. DAWSON.

YOUNG GLORY.
THIS celebrated and powerful Draught Horse (sire, Glory—dam, a thorough-bred Clydesdale mare) will stand this season at Petersham, where there are good enclosed paddocks for mares, who will receive care and attention, but without risk.
Glory, now rising four years old, is a dark bay, with black points; and for perfect symmetry and power there are few horses his equal.
Terms—Two guineas, groomage included.
PARISH.
A fine brindled BULL, will serve cows at five shillings each 4075

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